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Tax Credit for Schooling?; Italians Raze Slav Village; Another Hub Daylight Test

The World's Day—August 4, 1942

Washington: Tax Credits for School Tuition

Income tax credits for the support of children attending college, and other deductions for extraordinary expenses, was proposed by Senator Brown (D) of Michigan as the Senate Finance Committee continued study of the $6,271,000,000 tax bill. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt spent the day making what a White House aid described as "a very careful review" of the findings and sentence of the Military Commission in the case of the eight alleged Nazi saboteurs. [Page 3.]

The Coast Guard celebrated its 152d anniversary, but without unusual formalities, particularly for men at sea, for whom the day meant little more than an extra fancy menu at the mess table.

Army, Navy, and war production officials are "actively interested" in proposals to build both giant cargo planes and submarines to carry troops and war supplies to the war zones, Senator Lee (D) of Oklahoma declared, following testimony by specialists in these fields. [Page 3.]

Candidates for the WAVES, the new women's naval reserve, were directed by Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee to submit application requests to the director of naval officer procurement for the naval district in which they reside. [Page 4.]

Lieut. John D. Bulkeley received, in a personal bestowal by President Roosevelt, the Congressional Medal of Honor for his exploits as commander of a motor torpedo boat squadron in which he evacuated General MacArthur and President Quezon of the Philippines from beleaguered Corregidor Island.

In Europe: Italians Raze Yugoslav Village

Italians wiped out the Yugoslav village of Jelini in the Fiume district in reprisal against guerrilla warfare. Twenty persons were executed, and the remainder expelled before the vilage was razed, Yugosav Government sources in London stated.

A secret session of the British Parliament was convened for 20 minutes to hear a special announcement of undisclosed content by Clement R. Attlee, Dominions Secretary and deputy Prime Minister.

Pierre Laval, French Chief of Government, has closed down 60 French factories in the Paris region, in an attempt to create an artificial unemployment situation which would aid in Germany's campaign to recruit French workers for Nazi war plants, the British radio stated.

The Duke of Gloucester has inspected Kenya Colony defenses, the the British radio reported.

Eight Polish scholars and artists—including Aleksander Patowski, former chairman of the Polish Geographic Society—have been executed by the Germans, according to the Polish Telegraphic Agency in London.

Premier Mussolini attacked what he termed "idle dreams" of a second front, and said that the Axis had in its hands the means for achieving final victory.

New England: Third Daylight Air Raid Test Soon

Metropolitan Boston will stage a third daylight air-raid test shortly, as inner reorganization of civilian defense included naming of a Negro to a high post in Region V. [Page 2.]

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a resolution at its annual convention at Springfield blaming "apathy of government leaders" for what it termed "discrimination against New England" in the supply of beef. [Page 2.]

The Government neared the conclusion of its presentation of evidence in the spy trial of the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn at Hartford, Conn. [Page 2.]

National: Green Confident of Labor Accord

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressed confidence at Chicago that negotiations for peace between the A. F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations could reach a settlement "fair to all concerned." [Page 1.]

Americas: German Ordered to Quit Argentina

Deportation from Argentina of Huber Kenter, a German citizen identified by the Ministry of the Interior as an agent of Germany, was ordered at Buenos Aires. He was given eight days to comply.

In India: 'Gandhi Would Deal With Japan'

British authorities in New Delhi quoted Mohandas K. Gandhi as declaring in a now-superseded civil disobedience resolution that "if India were freed, her first step would be to negotiate with Japan."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Indian Liberal leader, was reported to have written to Mohandas K. Gandhi inviting him to call round-table meeting to discuss settlement of dispute with British.

Jawaharlar Nehru, one of Congress Party's leaders, predicted civil disobedience campaign probably would start in two weeks.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Double Call Made to Teachers For Army and Waves Corps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Teachers of mathematics and physics are proving to be a bottleneck not only for the Navy's "Waves" but for other types of skilled war work.

A plea to present and prospective teachers to enroll in tuition-free, short-term physics and mathematics teaching courses set up in 200 colleges and universities came today from Paul V. McNutt, head of the War Manpower Commission.

At the same time Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, head of the Navy's women's reserve expressed apprehension as to whether the Waves will be able to find the 300 technically-trained women over 30 years of age it wants for quick officer training. The Waves especially want women trained in accounting, aeronautical engineering, astronomy, business statistics, civil engineering, electrical engineering, electronics, mathematics, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, meteorology, physics and radio engineering.

Mr. McNutt made his plea for more teacher trainees after a report from Education Commissioner John W. Studebaker showed that the teaching load in these war-essential fields of education is increasing sharply while the number of teachers is decreasing because many of them are being drawn into industry, research and the armed forces.

Summer courses now under way are offering courses under the engineering, science and management war training program sponsored by the United States Office of Education with Federal funds authorized by Congress. While students pay no tuition, they are required to provide their own subsistence, travel expenses, and textbooks.

Those wishing to enroll in the special war courses for physics and mathematics instruction were advised to get in touch with the registrar or their nearest college or university. Courses run about six or eight weeks in length.

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Produce Strike Ends at Behest Of Saltonstall

Boston Terminal handlers return to work pending settlement of grievance between unions.

Fruit and vegetable handlers and truckers in the Boston Market Terminal, tied up in a two-day strike which cost $200,000 in perished foodstuffs, today returned to work following the intervention of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The intervention to the Governor broke a deadlock, begun yesterday by 350 strikers, involved in a jurisdictional dispute between two unions.

Conferences were immediately begun with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, representatives of the two unions, and the 52 concerns in the Boston Market Terminal.

The strikers returned to work this afternoon without settlement of the jurisdictional issue. This is to be worked out with the State Board within the next 30 days.

During the two-day strike, 90 carloads of fruit were condemned by the City Health Department, and Bostonians face increased prices in the vegetable and fruit market next week end.

Governor Saltonstall stepped in to halt the strike shortly after noon today with an appeal to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for a quick termination of the walk-out.

Lewis R. Hovey, Commissioner of Arbitration and Concilation, Joseph Tully and Fred M. Knight, adjusters, represented the Commonwealth.

The tieup resulted from efforts of two rival unions, both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to obtain exclusive agreements with the Boston Market Terminal Company in South Boston.

The company and one of the unions, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Local 1641, say they have an agreement whereby all employees shall be members of that union; but the rival union, the Brotherhood of Fruit and Produce Handlers, Local 646, claims the company has a similar agreement with it.

Hence each union opposes the employment of any handlers who are members of the rival organization.

Yesterday the issue came to a head when the company discharged a member of Local 646. Fellow members of this local then quit work and began picketing the terminal.

So far, the strike has not interrupted the flow of supplies to military reservations and State institutions. Trucks carrying food for these destinations are the only ones allowed through the picket lines.

The bulk of the strikers were truckmen who struck in sympathy with their brother union members. Among the 100 fruit and vegetable handlers, approximately 95 are reported to be members of Local 646, while only five had membership in Local 1641.

Germans Cut Russian Lines in South; Nazis Ridicule Delay in Second Front; U. S. Labor Chiefs Plan Peace Parleys

Leaders of A.F. of L. and C.I.O. seek re-alliance —Lewis held chief obstacle to reunion.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—William Green and Philip Murray agreed today to arrange negotiating parleys looking toward peace and merger between the rival American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, split since 1935.

Mr. Murray, C. I. O. President, in a letter to Mr. Green, A. F. of L, head, recently proposed establishment of "organic unity" between the labor groups. Today, while both were in Chicago, Mr. Green not only agreed to negotiations but said it was his understanding that "organic unity means the merging of the two organizations into one, the setting up of one national labor movement, clothed with authority to speak for the organized workers of the nation."

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—The war is at last bringing the prospect of imminent peace to the American labor movement.

Not complete peace, because there appears to be no unity big enough to take in John L. Lewis.

But a working and perhaps a lasting reunion between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations appears to be in the making under the combined leadership of William Green and Philip Murray.

From the equation which brought a seven-year rift between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. to the equation which now is indicating that labor peace is really around the corner there appears to be only one change: the removal—not exactly voluntary—of Mr. Lewis who has loomed as the chief obstacle to unity these many years.

Merger of the craft A. F. of L. and the Industrial C. I. O. will not

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Ironic leaflets dropped on Russian troops by Germans as 'battle of words' grows.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 4—An important "battle of words" is raging in Europe regarding a second front and thus far the United Nations are running a poor second. The Germans, unhampered by considerations of secrecy or regard for the truth, are exploiting to the utmost the delay and uncertainty that has surrounded the opening of a new theater of operations.

The Germans are launching an especially heavy propaganda barrage at the Russians. Millions of leaflets bearing one corrosive question, "And the second front?" have been rained down on the hard-pressed Soviet armies from Nazi airplanes.

The German tactic is plainly to kindle distrust and disillusion in the Russians in their relations with Great Britain and the United States.

For the moment, at least, British and American service chiefs appear helpless to retort because of the importance of not giving away their actual position. As a result, the general assumption, not only among the Russians but in occupied Europe, is likely to be that the United Nations position is not too good. This is scant consolation for the people of the enslaved nations who note the serious deterioration of the situation in Southern Russia, the darkening menace of Japan in the north and co-operation of the Vichy Government with the Germans to deny French assistance to the British and American armies when they do make a large scale landing.

Moscow Cites Agitation

People who have noted developments with the deepest misgivings are naturally the Russians and reports here today tell of the emphasis given by Moscow newspapers and radio to descriptions of public

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Russia

Broken line indicates battlefront in Russia, according to latest dispatches. Black arrows mark main points of German attack. White arrows indicate points of Russian counterattack.

Nazis are only 50 miles from oil fields—British Parliament holds secret session.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

German forces have broken through the Russian lines in a southward sweep in the Caucasus that has brought them within 50 miles of the Maikop oil fields and pipelines.

The Maikop field, although only producing about 7 per cent of Russia's oil as against 75 per cent furnished by Baku, below the Caucasus range, nevertheless would be valuable to Hitler, closely connected as it is with the Grozny fields on the Caspian side.

The disquieting new element in the fighting is that the Germans have returned to the blitz method. Mechanized spearheads have broken through to the Kuban River, which goes east-west across the Caucasus and are said to have reached the industrial city of Voroshilovsk, only 40 miles east of the pipeline junction of Armavir.

Russians, reinforced by veteran Cossacks of the Kuban and the Don, are making a desperate effort to isolate these spearheads. This effort may determine whether Marshal Timoshenko's men can continue to resist.

The seriousness of the situation again raises the question whether the Allies can afford to wait much longer before creating a diversion to enable the Russians to reorganize.

All eyes, consequently, turned upon the 20-minute secret session of the British Parliament where Sir Stafford Cripps, in the absence of Mr. Churchill, had some supremely important, but undivulged, pronouncement to make.

Meanwhile, the aerial second front which the British have been maintaining for some time against German territory is not without its effect. According to Reuters, 27 per cent of the manpower for industries and the Army in Hamburg and other cities bombed has been immobilized by recent British raids.

In China, too, Allied airmen are giving a good account of themselves. One well-aimed 550-pound bomb from a bomber hailing from Kiangsi alighted squarely on a Japanese military headquarters at Linchwan (Fuchow). It was but one example of the trouble General Stilwell's airmen are giving the Japanese, who never can be certain of the safety of their airfields and installations.

Five Killed on Fishing Craft Sunk by Submarine Off Banks

With five shipmates killed, including their captain, the 12 survivors of a New England Diesel fishing trawler—seven of whom were wounded—today told how an enemy submarine opened fire on their vessel early last Tuesday morning as it was returning from the fishing banks and sunk it without warning or without regard for the lives of those aboard.

Those reported killed were: Patrick Morresson, East Boston; Leo Ryder, Dorchester, who shipped the last minute in place of a seaman who didn't show up; Ed. McDonald, Nova Scotia, and Michael Shea, Forest Hills, and Captain Colbert.

Those wounded were: Walter H. Hayes, Boston; Richard C. Codner, East Boston; Patrick Davis, East Boston; Joseph Revert, St. Pierre, Canada; Francis Sullivan, East Boston: Otto Zinnack, Dedham, and John Burke, East Boston.

The sinking of this trawler is the fourth New England fishing boat to be sunk off the banks and is the first in which the loss of life was so great.

Spokesman for the crew was Gus Dunsky, acting captain of the trawler after Capt. Philip Colbert, of Milton, had been fatally wounded when attempting to lower the starboard life boat.

Shell Burst

Steaming toward an East Coast port with 80,000 pounds of fish in her holds the crew of the trawler were unaware of the submarine's presence until a shell burst across their bow, Captain Dunsky said.

"I was off watch and the Captain was in his room when the shell first struck. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning. There were two men in the pilot house—Mike Shea and Leo Ryder, both Boston men. Ryder and Shea were killed.

"The Captain rushed to the deck and ordered the ship stopped. When I first saw him he was on the starboard side holding onto his head crying that he was 'hit.' He had been attempting to lower the starboard lifeboat."

Captain Dunsky said there was difference of opinion among the crew as to the guns the submarine was firing. Some thought that besides the gun that was throwing the shells into their steel craft that a machine gun also was being used.

"None of us really stopped to find out," the Captain grinned. "We got into the port side lifeboat and lowered away. The submarine continued to shell our ship, but did not direct any fire in our immediate direction."

Plainly Visible

The submarine was plainly visible in the full moonlight, the Captain said, and she lay about 300 feet off our starboard side. None of the crew, however, was able to see any of the men on the submarine.

"We do know that she was a large submarine," Captain Dunsky said.

"We launched our lifeboat with

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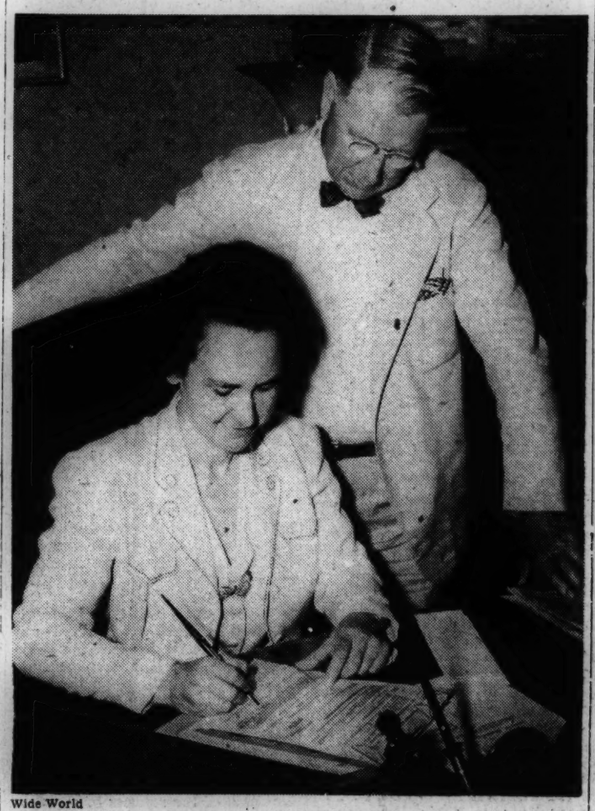
Women Join Naval Reserve



Wide World

Rulers of the WAVES

Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, signs her commission as head of the Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service with the rank of Lieutenant Commander after she was sworn in at the Navy Department Aug. 3. Standing beside her is Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, who administered the oath.

Candidates for WAVES urged to apply by mail: Page 4.

Japanese Advancing In 'Hidden' Offensive

By W. E. Lucas

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN AUSTRALIA, Aug. 3—For the past few weeks attention has been fixed on the Japanese landing on Gona in New Guinea and their swift penetration to Kokoda with its potential threat to the Allied base at Port Moresby.

This action is important and significant, but it is not the whole picture of the war in the Southwest Pacific.

If you want to get what is happening go back over the communiqués from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters and then the Japanese strategy will become clearer.

Over a period of six months the Japanese have been like moles burrowing under the vast area that stretches from the western tip at Timor around in a semicircular arc to the Solomon Islands. Here and there they have come to the surface and formed bases

Traced by Allied Bombings

You have only to take the targets of the Allied bombers to see the plan of the Japanese burrowings.

In Timor the air forces of the United Nations have bombed Koepang, Dili, and other points. Further north they attacked Kendari in Celebes and Banca Island off Ceram. Further east toward New Guinea harbor, the Americans have bombed the Kei Islands.

Then there are the much hammered targets of Lae, Salamaua, and Buna in New Guinea, Rabaul in New Britain and New Ireland island.

Then come the targets in the Solomons: Kieta, Bougainville, Buka Passage, Sohana Island and Guadalcanal.

Plot these on your map and you will have the pattern of Japanese penetration in the seas covering the north and eastern shores of the Australian continent.

Little Opposition Faced

There has been nothing startling in this stealthy Japanese approach. In the majority of cases, conquest has been made without any opposition. But the enemy's purpose is clear—to build up bases for their own security and from which any Allied move northward can be checked, and from which, if it ever comes within the scope of Tokyo's grand strategy, an assault can be made on Australia.

The success of the whole of this maneuver is the measure of Allied impotence in this war theater. The Japanese have been able to penetrate and consolidate and there is little the United Nations can do to stop them.

While each move taken from its context may seem insignificant the total result has been to pin down the United Nations to months of offensive inactivity while they build up a naval, air and land force capable of an offensive future movement.

Forced on Defensive

Japanese strategy has been cunning in the extreme. It has made it more difficult for the United Nations to take initiative.

By threatening Australia with attack it has forced the United Nations to expend their limited resources in many defensive measures within Australia.

The longer this position can be maintained the more men and supplies the United Nations are compelled to keep away from the ef-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Nazis Push South:

Army Is Reported At Kuban River

According to Berlin advices, the German High Command claims that its mechanized forces have reached the Kuban River in the Caucasus at several points and have captured the town of Voroshilovsk, 180 miles southeast of Rostov.

Voroshilovsk is on a spur line northeast of the main Rostov-to-Baku railway and is 40 miles almost due east of Amavir, junction of the north-south Caucasus oil pipeline and a second pipeline jut-

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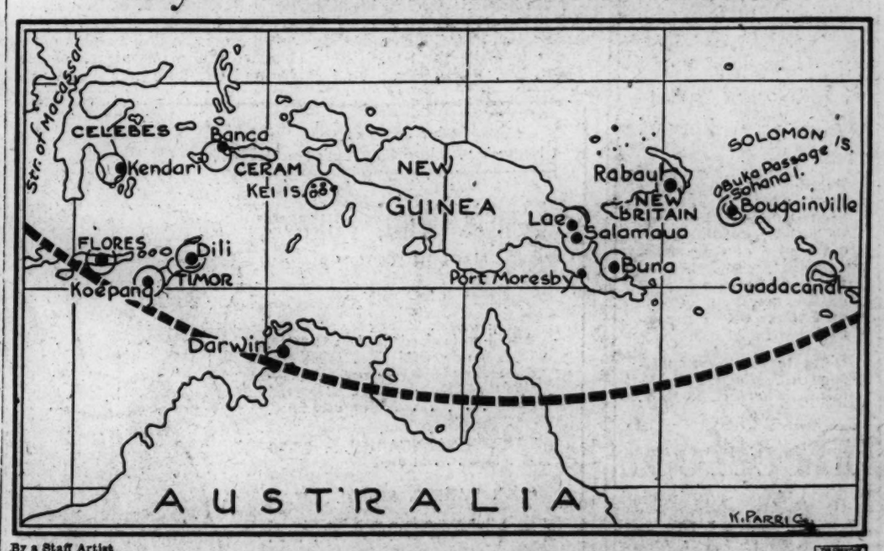
Tokyo's Tactics in Southwest Pacific



By a Staff Artist

How Japan Is Burrowing an Offensive Arc

Key spots in South Seas in which Japanese have sought to entrench themselves, possibly in preparation for attack on Australia, and at which General MacArthur's airmen have been directing their recent attacks.

Bay State Federation of Labor Protests Discrimination on Beef

Curfew Waits Location Of Banned Areas

Children under 16, not accompanied by an adult, will be barred from Boston areas after 9 o'clock at night under provisions of an ordinance passed by the City Council yesterday, but not likely to be enforced at least until Aug. 24.

The curfew law will not go into effect, under its own provisions, until the areas affected are specifically defined by the Mayor and the Council. The Council will not meet again, unless in special session, until Aug. 24.

Signature of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is required before the measure becomes law.

Councilor James M. Langan of Jamaica Plain presided at the meeting yesterday in the uniform of a yeoman of the Navy. He recently volunteered for this branch of the service.

Councilor Charles I. Taylor of Roxbury introduced an ordinance which would require employment agencies not to stipulate that certain jobs are open only to persons of "a particular race, creed, or color" unless written request were received from the prospective employer that this be done. The measure was referred to the committee on ordinances.

Corporation Counsel Robert H. Hopkins was said by Councilor Joseph M. Scannell, sponsor of the curfew order, to have approved its provisions. It is designed to replace a blanket curfew which was found unconstitutional by the recent Counsel, Robert Cutler. The principal difference between the two orders is that the new one leaves undefined the areas in which the curfew is to be effective, these to be set later by joint action of the Mayor and Council.

Events Around Greater Boston

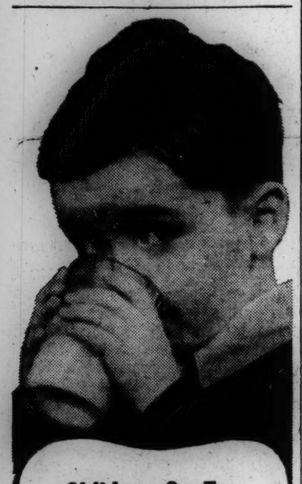
Tonight

A band concert at the Newton Upper Falls Playground. This is one of a series of band concerts given under the auspices of the Newton Post 48, American Legion. A baseball game will precede the concert. The public is invited to attend at 8 p. m.

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Old Tapestries" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5



Children Go For This FRESH Milk Flavor

Your children will relish the flavor of Deerfoot SPECIAL MILK — Daisy Deerfoot's milk as many of them call it. Of course, it's *fresh*, local milk, like all Deerfoot milk, and pasteurized in the bottle, instead of in bulk, which keeps more of the natural milk flavor.

Deerfoot SPECIAL is a whole State grade higher than "A," too — next to Certified. Rich in butterfat and better in many other ways. Ask the Deerfoot Driver for the complete facts or telephone HIGhlands 1857.

Now Sealtest Supervised

Deerfoot Milk now offers the quality benefits of Sealtest Supervision, and the resources of this splendid system of dairy laboratories. These are in addition to the long-established quality tradition of our own Deerfoot organization.

Listen to the Sealtest Program with Rudy Vallee— WNAC, Thursday, 10 P. M.

Deerfoot farms Milk

Boston Office, HIGhlands 1857

Delegates Assail Washington Attitude

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4—Delegates to the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor convention today unanimously adopted a resolution protesting what they termed discrimination against New England in the distribution of beef.

Proponents of the resolution scored Federal officials for making New England take "pot luck," and assailed "the complacent attitude of Washington officials in regard to the beef shortage."

The convention ordered copies of the resolution sent to Leon Henderson, Director of the Office of Price Administration; Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and to Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and David I. Walsh.

Kenneth Kelly of the Quincy Central Labor Union, who introduced the resolution, said the Washington attitude seems to be "that New England must take pot luck from the economic bread basket, not only in respect to beef but in many other ways as well.

New Type of Competition

A new type of interstate competition is rapidly expanding this year, Ewan Clague, one of the key officials of the Social Security Board at Washington, pointed out at the convention.

This new disparity between the States grows out of reduction in the taxes paid for unemployment compensation, Mr. Clague told the labor delegates. Some States are making it possible for employers to cut the heavy pay roll tax, others are not.

Consequently a substantial difference in overhead is developing between competing business located in States with conflicting pay roll tax burdens.

The tax divergence comes from "experience rating" going into effect particularly this year in a number of States, including Massachusetts. Through "experience rating" an employer who has had a favorable experience with regard to employment—that is, workers formerly employed by him did not draw large amounts of unemployment insurance—can be given reduced contribution rates.

The state tax of 2.7 per cent on pay roll can be cut for exceptional employers to nothing. In some states the average tax is now running 1.5 per cent. In contrast, New York has no experience rating and all covered employers pay the full 2.7 per cent.

Mr. Clague, who is Associate Director of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board, warned that the competition would tend to narrow the payments made to the unemployed in those states where the costs remain high. He advised Federal legislation to set minimum requirements with respect to the benefit paid under state laws.

As to the extension of Social Security measures, Mr. Clague added:

What Can Be Done

"The question is whether anything can be done at the present time and if particularly anything can be done during the war.

"The prevailing thought in this country seems to be that no long range plans for social security or other welfare programs should be considered during the war. It is being urged that there will be time enough in the postwar readjustment to make such revisions in our program as turn out to be necessary. Whether this is the prevailing mood of the country or is only the outlook of a few remains to be seen.

"Of one thing, however, I am sure. Unless the labor movement takes up the social security problems and pushes them vigorously, there is little likelihood that anything can be done about them at the present time."

Expected to Hit Saltonstall

It looked today as if the United States Senatorship would not be touched by the convention.

As to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the chances were the Federation would repudiate his recent indorsement by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and as usual condemn his labor record.

Action of Congressional candidates did not seem likely. This labor group generally keeps out of the Congressional contests.

Nicholas P. Morrissey of Boston appeared likely of re-election as President. He is business agent of Local 25 of the Teamsters Union, the biggest American Federation of Labor union in Massachusetts.

While Kenneth I. Taylor, the Federation's key man as Secretary-Treasurer and legislative agent, will be re-elected, he hopes soon to go into the Navy, provision will be made here for some one to act in his place until the war is over.

Among the resolutions turned in for action by the convention later in the week, two opposing wholesale wage freezing stood out among the most important, one of these asked the giving of "careful regard to the well known fact that many wage scales are now substandard" while the other objected to freezing "where such frozen wages will result in lowering the standard of living as against an increased cost of living."

Cool on Second Front

The "second front" resolution which has been presented may be adopted, it was granted among leading delegates, though without enthusiasm.

Loss of 21 boats from the Gloucester fishing fleet led the sea food workers union there to ask for federal subsidies or other relief. The boats were either taken by the Government or sunk by submarines, the resolution said, in urging replacements.

Plans discussed at Washington to hold workers on their jobs were protested in another pending resolution. This would oppose "any attempt to deny to workers the right to change their job at any time."

The great decentralization of the American Federation of Labor and the minimum of a decisive central A. F. of L. authority was brought out in an appeal to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. The Council was besought to exercise its authority without delay in settling disputes between unions after an A. F. of L. convention had come to a verdict.

This grows out of a jurisdictional row between the Machinists and the Carpenters.

Other resolutions filed urge Congress to grant a pay bonus to federal employees, call for more inspectors to police the minimum wage for women and minors in Massachusetts, and ask support of newspaper advertising in preference to radio.

U. S. Nears End of Case Against Pastor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 4 (AP)—The Government virtually completed its military espionage case against the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn today, but a request for further cross-examination of two important witnesses kept it out of the hands of the defense for at least another day.

After James W. Carpenter, chief defense council, said he would like to augment his cross-examination of Dr. Otto Richard Flatter, Staten Island, N. Y., manufacturer, who once testified he lost his school teaching job in Germany in 1933 because he was at odds with the Nazis, Judge J. Joseph Smith recessed until 10:30 a. m., eastern war time, tomorrow.

Earlier in the morning session, Judge Smith rejected as evidence a letter which one-time Bund leader Gerhard Kunze sent to a fellow conspirator a day after the assault on Pearl Harbor, asking funds to go to Japan. The jurist held that the wording of the indictment against the Rev. Mr. Molzahn, pastor of Old Zion Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, limited the existence of the alleged conspiracy to "on or about" Dec. 6.

Mr. Carpenter told the court that it was his understanding that the Government would have Dr. Flatter and also the Rev. Aleksi Pelypenko, Roman Catholic clergyman who served last year as a part-time Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, available for cross-examination.

The government, the prosecutor said, would offer no more witnesses.

The argument on Mr. Kunze's letter was heard in absence of the jury and the contents of the letter were never placed on the record but Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., special assistant to the United States Attorney General, told the Court that the letter had been written on Dec. 8 by Mr. Kunze in Mexico.

In it, said Mr. Dodd, Mr. Kunze asked Anastase V. Vonsiatsky, emigré Russian Fascist leader, whose palatial Thompson, Conn., home was the headquarters for an anti-Stalinist movement of world-wide proportions, for the necessary money to make the trip.

Both Mr. Vonsiatsky, who had pretentions to the title of "count" and is now serving five years in a Federal penitentiary for his part in the scheme to deliver military information to Germany and Japan, and Mr. Kunze, who was arrested in Mexico, have pleaded guilty.

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn, a former German cavalry officer, is acused by the Government of having permitted his parsonage to be used as a mail box for the other conspirators.

The Government did introduce a sheaf of correspondence written in German but with English translations appended which, it said, was carried on between Carl G. Orgell, $200-a-month agent for a German propaganda agency and the Rev. Mr. Molzahn.

The correspondence, said Mr. Dodd, related to an exchange of various German books and documents. Mr. Orgell, a resident of Staten Island, N. Y., was identified for the jury by a copy of a statement which he filed with the United States Department disclosing his activities. The correspondence was seized at the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's home last May, E. Russell Davis, who made the search, testified.

Another F. B. I. agent, Thomas E. Myers of El Paso, Texas, identified a "military map" of Vera Cruz, Mexico, which he said he found in the El Paso home of Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, another of the conspirators, who has pleaded guilty.

Mr. Myers also told of finding a photograph which Mr. Dodd told the jury was signtd by Mr. Kunze and bore the written inscription "my dear comrade Dr. Walfgang Ebell. Friendly remembrances. Heil." The subject of the picture was not identified.

The defense had numerous character witnesses here ready to testify on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Molzahn, who was expected to take the stand himself, but counsel declined to estimate how long it would take to present this phase of the case.

In the closing hours of yesterday's testimony, E. Russell Davis, a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent from the Philadelphia office, testified that a photograph of Hitler and Goebbels was found in a search of the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's parsonage.

The photograph was admitted as evidence along with books, pamphlets, magazines and other material the agent said had been taken from the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's home after it had been entered, he asserted, with the consent of the pastor and before the latter's arrest in June.

The photo was of postcard size and on the back was a poem lauding the "Führer" written by Baldur von Shirach, former leader of the Hitler Youth Movement.

A sharp controversy between opposing counsel was precipitated by one of the admitted exhibits, a copy of the so-called "Polish White Book" issued in Berlin in 1940 which contained pictures illustrating atrocities allegedly committed on Germans in Poland.

Book Not Proof

Cyril Coleman of the defense staff protested heatedly that the presence of such a book in a man's library "is no proof that that man is a conspirator against the United States" and contended that such "horribly revolting" pictures might "inflame the jury with passion and prejudice."

Assistant Prosecutor Valentine J. Sacco said the book was being introduced to show "the state of mind" of people to whom the material was sent by a "propaganda agency of the Nazi Government."

On cross-examination, Mr. Coleman asked Mr. Davies if he had told the Rev. Mr. Molzahn upon leaving the parsonage:

"Well, I guess you're not involved in this."

"I don't recollect saying anything like that," the witness replied.

In answer to a question as to whether he would deny saying such a thing, Mr. Davies said:

"Yes, I believe I would, sir."

Other defendants in the case who have pleaded guilty are Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago, former Midwestern Bund leader; Anastase Vonsiatsky of Putnam, Conn.; and Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, El Paso, Texas.

Service Division In Bragg Family

The Navy claimed a victory over the Army today when Elvin M. Bragg, Jr., of Dorchester, Mass., enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve.

The youth, who is great grandson of the famous Civil War Army officer, Gen. Braxton Bragg, for whom the Army encampment in North Carolina is named, was sworn in as a first class seaman a tthe Federal Building, Boston this morning.

"I suppose," the youth commented, "it would only be natural for me to choose the Army, but I prefer to fight for my country in the Navq."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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One Boston Group Beats Gas Shortage

One of the many recreational centers to have felt the effect of gasoline and tire shortages this summer is the Boston Guild for the Hard of Hearing, at whose headquarters, 283 Commonwealth Avenue, an outdoor supper is being held this evening.

According to Mrs. Eunice Acheson Pugh, Executive Director, the Guild has, during previous summers, become comparatively inactive, but this year its members have turned to it for recreation and continued study. Classes in elementary and advanced lip-reading practice are being held weekly, and other attractions for August include a trip to Nahant to visit the summer home of a member, an outing to Nantasket Beach for the Young People's Group, and several sessions of sewing for the Red Cross.

The premises of the Guild evidence constant improvement and care by the members on a sort of co-operative basis, not the least important of which has been the clearing, painting, and landscaping that has recently made the back yard of the Guild an entertainment spot.

Motif for a Name

A member who is an interior decorator took upon himself the work of painting the fence a cheerful green. Other members dug and spaded and planted. One friend contributed some old but sturdy wicker furniture, one a cement bird-bath. And now there is another of those quiet, cool, secluded corners of Boston to welcome people who this season have not the means of going out of town for their good times.

At this evening's picnic, Miss Mildred Kennedy of Concord, founder of the Guild, will show a series of color slides taken on a recent tour of the Pacific Northwest.

The Guild has been active since its founding in 1916, when with 55 members it met bi-monthly and was without headquarters. It is now a member of the Boston Community Fund and is almost ready to announce full ownership of the building which houses it. With Miss Kennedy in the founding of the Guild were Miss Clara M. Ziegler and Miss Anna L. Staples.

Kitchen, Favorite Meeting Place

The executive staff of seven, with a housekeeping staff, keeps the premises open as a recreation center and rooming house for those with hearing difficulties.

There is a lending library; the huge Victorian kitchen is the scene of many meetings of the men's group; there is a large second-floor auditorium where four times a year clergymen of Boston conduct vesper services and where the many other indoor events of the Guild take place.

The latest addition to the facilities of the Guild, the garden, was opened on July 7 with a picnic supper, and a member signalized the occasion with the verse:

The lack of gas and tires
Will not trouble us a bit,
We travel by lip reading
And the exercise of wit,—
And for a picnic supper
We will stop upon our way
And find good cheer and friendship
At our own Green Fence Cafe!

Many East Coast Mayors to Attend Conference on Oil

More than 50 East Coast Mayors are expected to attend a conference on fuel oil in Boston City Hall tomorrow in an emergency meeting to help rescue New England from cold homes this winter, according to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Called by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, conference of the Atlantic States Mayors' Committee on Fuel Oil will attack "a shortage so serious that the only answer is nationwide rationing of petroleum products," Mayor Tobin said.

He added that Mayor La Guardia had assured him there might be not only transportation shortage, but an actual lack of fuel, so great would be the demand of the United States forces abroad. He did not say why Mayor La Guardia expected there would be an increase in the fighting forces' demand for oil.

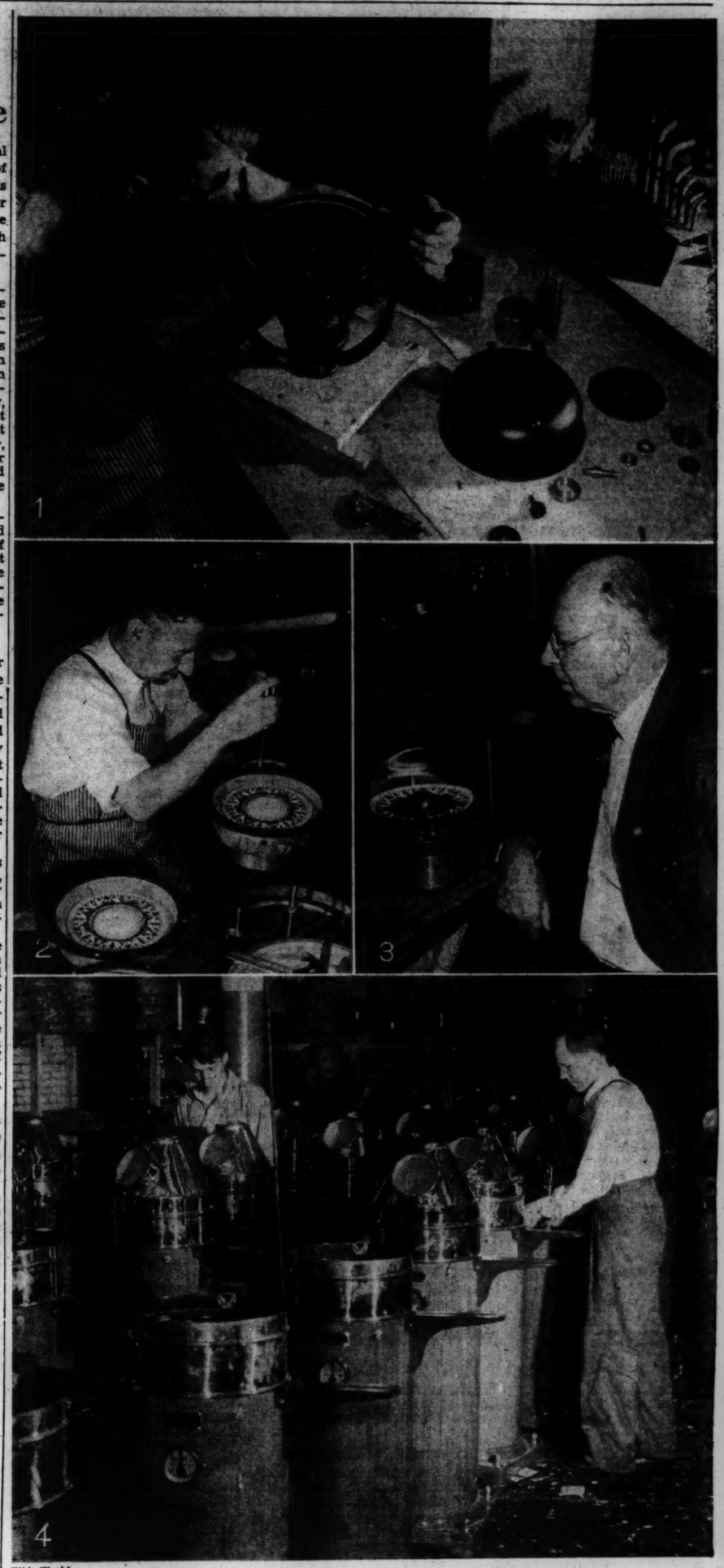
The Mayors will meet in the City Council Chamber at 10 a. m. tomorrow. Mayor La Guardia will arrive in Boston by plane at 8:15 a. m. Mayor Tobin said he would personally invite the executive of each city in New England. Up and down the East Coast, 25 so far have accepted his invitation.

The visiting Mayors will attempt to dramatize the scarcity of gasoline by taking the subway from City Hall to the Hotel Sheraton, where Mayor Tobin is giving a luncheon following the morning conference.

In the plush days before Pearl Harbor, a fleet of limousines would have been on hand to whisk the executives to their luncheon in style.

Lag in Movies

German and Italian motion picture producers will not agree to produce films in Spain, although negotiations for imports into Spain of motion picture films of German and Italian origin are progressing slowly.



Wide World

Compasses—a MUST on Every Ship That Sails the Seas

Spherical compasses, the product of the inventive genius of Wilfrid O. White of Boston, Mass., are carried on every American warship, from big airplane carriers to small Coast Guard patrol boats. Mr. White not only invented the spherical compass, a device for steadiness in rough seas, but also the pelorus, which enables sailors to take angle shots. The White Laboratories are manufacturing these vital ship instruments as part of the war effort. (1) A compass expert assembles a standard United States Navy pelorus, working with precision tools as fine as those of any jeweler. (2) The compass, now checked and double-checked, is filled with liquid and sealed. If approved after final inspection, the instrument will be on its way to some ship, there to take its silent but eloquent place on the bridge. (3) Wilfrid O. White, compass inventor, inspects one of his spherical compasses. (4) This picture shows "Liberty" ship binnacles being put through a finishing process.

Daylight Air-Raid Test in Boston Soon

A third important daylight air-raid rehearsal covering 2,000,000 persons of Metropolitan Boston will be staged during the next few weeks to test the results of an inner shakeup in Massachusetts civilian defense, it was learned today.

Behind the scenes, Bay State defense leaders have been going over their organization with a fine-tooth comb since the failure of the July 16 raid rehearsal, and plans are nearly complete for a repeat performance—with improvements.

Meanwhile, C. J. Farley, Deputy Blackout Officer for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, was known to have submitted a report to the Army on the Bay State dimout, recommending, among other things, its extension inland to Worcester.

Inasmuch as Lieut. Col. Harold G. Storke, Provost Marshal and Blackout Officer for the First Service Command, is known to have urged this extension of the dimout, announcement of the action is expected momentarily.

Skyglow Analyzed

The Farley report is the result of several weeks of laboratory-like analysis of the sources of skyglow, and is expected to result in new, stricter regulations.

Householders will be asked to draw all window curtains at least part way down at night when inside lights are on, it is expected. Business districts virtually will be blacked out as lights in show windows are made subject to the crack down.

Uniform regulations with respect to automobile headlights also are expected momentarily from Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Throughout New York City, cars are proceeding with dimmed headlights or parking lights.

Further alteration of the air-raid warning system, with sounding of the sirens on the yellow signal, was known to be under consideration at headquarters of the First Fighter Command. The yellow, like the blue, hitherto has been considered confidential. It is the signal which indicates that unidentified planes are known to be approaching.

Civilian defense officials want to sound sirens to mobilize the ARP personnel, feeling that the telephone system might break down or be too slow in a real emergency.

Army Consent Necessary

The new sirens-on-the-yellow system will be employed in the forthcoming aid-raid rehearsal in Metropolitan Boston, if military authorities permit.

The inner reorganization of Bay State civilian defense covers personnel, publicity methods, and means of exercising parental authority over the Boston City Committee, which State officials have regarded as a "problem child."

After legal research, 18 Tremont Street (State headquarters) has decided that its co-ordinating agency, Region V, may issue binding orders when such authority is specifically delegated to it by State action. This appears to be the answer to the question, in case of further clash between the State and Boston Committees, who is boss.

Previously, Region V had issued "memoranda" and "instructions" to each of the 41 cities and towns, including Boston, under its jurisdiction.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Boston and vicinity: Continued moderately cool with gentle winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continued cool tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:21 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Wednesday, 6:49 a. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:31 p. m. Tuesday.

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Willkie Urges Victory Pledge By Both Parties in Campaigns

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 — Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, asks that the war aims of the United States be eliminated as an issue in this year's election, congressional and state, through subscription by both major political parties to a three-point pledge to fight for complete victory and establish a stable postwar world.

Simultaneously, Mr. Willkie advocates that the Republicans concentrate their fire on forthright and constructively-critical discussion of the Administration's conduct of the war effort. He believes there is sufficient ammunition for G. O. P. victory in this issue—in the Administration's fumbling with inflation, its failure to install a united command, its conflicting directives and its inefficiencies.

For several months, Republican leaders throughout the country have asked the 1940 presidential candidate to publicly outline the role he believes the G. O. P. should play in the 1942 campaign. Last week Edwin F. Jaeckle, New York Republican Chairman, said he would welcome proposals from Mr. Willkie. Responding to these appeals, Mr. Willkie, in a press interview at his law offices yesterday, gave a statement regarded as of major importance in influencing the platforms of the 1942 ballot.

To Take Part in Campaign

The Republican leader said he expected to participate in the forthcoming campaigns and might submit his program to the Resolutions Committee of the Republican State Convention, a move which would seem to preclude his early departure on any trip to Russia or China, such as had earlier been regarded as Mr. Willkie's next move.

In making his pronouncement, Mr. Willkie was seen as seeking to remove from the Republican Party its last vestige and taint of the "isolationism" which he believes it must shake off to become a potent factor in American life, and simultaneously to direct national thought to election issues which, in his view, would strengthen, rather than diminish, the nation's ability to fight a total war.

A campaign focussed on the effectiveness of America's war effort rather than on its objectives, he held, would not split the nation, but would rather gird it in its determination to win.

Analysis of War Effort

"It would be helpful to the voters," he stressed, "to have presented to them a thorough discussion of the efficiency of the Government's war effort; its failures and delays in administration; its confused handling of the subtle and dangerous questions of inflation and the collateral issues of price control, rationing, etc.; its refusal to deal realistically with the need for a united command of our own armed forces and the development with our allies of a co-ordinated strategy; its waiting until after the election on the inevitable necessity of drafting men below the age of 21; and above all its tragic dulling of the American people's eager will to sacrifice by a multitude of ill-considered and conflicting directives."

If the Republicans should engage in constructive criticism along this line, Mr. Willkie declared, then the Party would be rendering America a service "effective in the accomplishment of her objectives."

Mr. Willkie stated as his premise that it was essential to the democratic system that free elections should not be disturbed in these trying times. Declaring that he was speaking as a Republican, he nevertheless expressed the hope that both Republican and Democratic Parties would incorporate in their platforms a three-point pledge which would so unite their aims on war objectives as to eliminate discussion of these aims from the coming campaigns.

Expressing belief that there was almost unanimous agreement throughout the nation on America's war aims, Mr. Willkie gave his three-point program as follows:

The Willkie Program

"1. That America must fight this war in union with other countries until the last vestige of totalitarianism and aggression is destroyed throughout the world. For we have come to know that the world of today is so interrelated that a cancerous growth in one part quickly infects all other parts. And we now know that we in America, for the sake of our own survival, must be concerned with the health of every part of the world.

"2. That no matter how painful or how long and arduous the road to complete victory may be, we must tread it with no thought of appeasement, no hope of peace until we reach its end. And that end must be a world in which men and women of every race and creed can live decent lives of expanding economic opportunity an dpolitical and religious freedom.

"3. That when the war is over, we must set up institutions and methods of international political and economic co-operation and adjustment among the nations of the earth to the end that excess nationalistic ideas and military ambitions will find no fertile spawning ground; that we must, in addition, devise some system of joint international force to prevent their growth under any circumstances. For we are resolved that the people of the world shall not again be cursed with the frightful suffering of modern warfare."

Mr. Willkie repeated oft-expressed hope that the Republican candidates for public office in the coming elections would be men whose public records have been forthright and unambiguous on the three points, and that the Party's congressional and gubernatorial candidates would issue joint statements affirming these beliefs, "so that no one may misunderstand the position of the Republican Party on these questions."

Later in the day the Republican leader participated in the "Giants of Freedom" broadcast over Station WABC, in which he read an essay he had written on Carl Schurz.

CBS Short-Wave Station Is Taken Over by FCC

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Control of the Columbia Broadcasting System's short-wave listening station, which has recorded hundreds of enemy news and propaganda radiocasts since last December, has been transferred to the Federal Communications Commission, CBS announced.

The station, one of two on the coast, has been working in close co-operation with Government information agencies.

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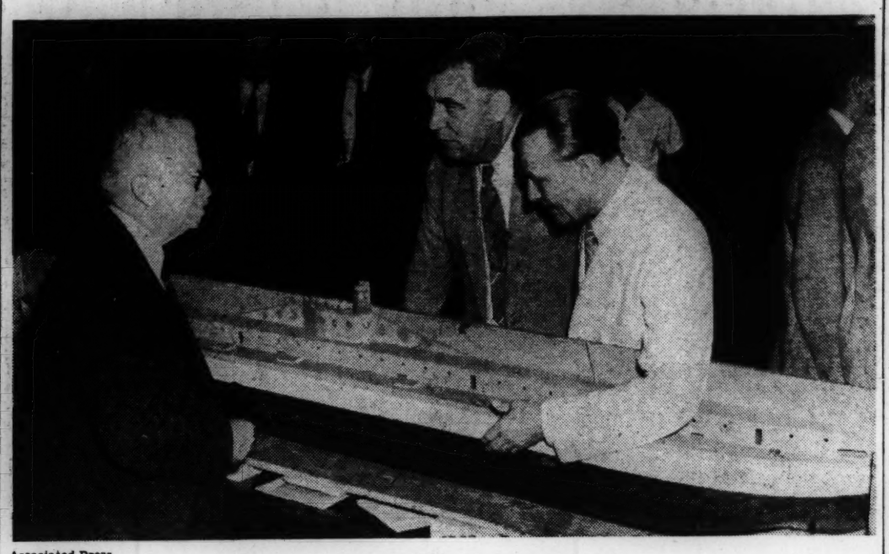
Answer to U-Boat Problem?



Associated Press

Model of Cargo-Carrying Submarine

Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine, who has been urging Senators to approve construction of American cargo-carrying submarines, shown as he displayed a suggested model at the Capitol on Aug. 3. Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado (center) and Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma (right) are interested listeners.

Cargo Submarine Seen Answer to U-Boats

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Simon Lake, inventor of undersea torpedo boats, yesterday came up with an invention which he said would take the sting out of the Axis submarine menace to American shipping.

Mr. Lake told a Senate subcommittee that a secret silencing device he had perfected could pave the way for a fleet of submarine freighters which could elude planes, ships, and other undersea craft with ease.

Stating that it was "entirely practical to have a submarine which is silent," Mr. Lake expressed the opinion that the enemy already is operating undersea freighters.

The inventor from Bridgeport, Conn., advocated the building of undersea cargo carriers capable of transporting 7,500-ton loads of bulky supplies, oil, tanks, guns, munitions and men to the fighting zones, to supplement those transported by the proposed cargo planes.

Mr. Lake declared shipyards could convert to submarine building the same material, machinery, and equipment used in the Liberty ships and "still have some steel left." Yards would require no conversion, he said.

Lake Prefers Steel

In response to a question, he said the underseas craft would be built of concrete, but that use of that material would require "considerable experimentation, and I would prefer steel."

Mr. Lake estimated the cost at $2,125,000 each, and said that while it "might take five or six months" to build the first cargo submarine, one shipbuilder had informed him he could turn out two a day after production got under way.

The inventor said he had contacted both the Navy and Maritime Commission in regard to his plan, adding "but it's pretty hard to get any Government official to take the responsibility for developing anything new."

However, he read a letter from Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, to Senator Hill (D) of Alabama, in which Mr. Knox declared construction of 7,500-ton submarines is "feasible" and they would be comparatively safe from torpedoes and shell fire if submerged 100 feet.

Stating that submarine freighters could travel at the same speed as surface merchantmen—12 knots or better on the surface—he added that by submerging in bad weather they could make eight knots, which he said was faster than surface craft could travel during storms. He stressed the fact that their silence and invisibility would cut thousands of miles from their voyages, because they could take the shortest routes.

Practically Noiseless

With his silencer, Mr. Lake said a sub could run within 50 yards of a surface ship and "I guarantee nobody on the surface ship could see or hear it."

The inventor said it was a "fallacy" to attempt to stop the depredations of the military type of submarine by the use of warships or airplanes.

He displayed a 10-foot model of the proposed cargo-carrying submarine which he said he had presented to the Shipping Board of the first World War in 1917.

Disclosing that "two countries now our enemies" had approached him unsuccessfully with a request that he aid them in their submarine program in 1937, Mr. Lake said he was confident German cargo-carry submarines were supplying U-boats operating off America's Atlantic Coast and were ttransporting supplies and perhaps men to such fighting fronts as that in North Africa.

Since submarine freighters would be safe from observation and attack, he said, they would, "to a great extent, reduce the necessity of convoys and release this additional force to be used in offensive warfare."

Argentina's Capitulation To Nazis Surprises Some

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia — Argentina's complete capitulation to the Nazi demands has surprised some South Americans although the majority may have been prepared for the surrender following the energetic asumption of foreign policy control by Dr. Ramon S. Castillo on becoming President of the republic definitely as a result of the resignation of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz.

Dr. Castillo's early declarations disclosed a stern determination to follow "Argentina's traditional peace policy" and the United States Ambassador, Norman Armour, will probably try to explain this in Washington, where he has been recalled to report.

Publish Hull Remarks

Meantime the democratic press in Buenos Aires—which today is practically the whole press—has published with perceptible relish the remarks of United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the Argentine decision—to the effect that Germany will continue to sink all ships regardless of nationality and routes on which they are trading.

The position today is that Argentine ships are prohibited by executive decree to go farther north than New Orleans and will revise their technical arrangements to insure the "complete visibility of national colors" in accordance with German requests.

Only Glimmer of Hope

According to Dr. Castillo and his Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú, they have affirmed there will be no request for satisfaction because there was no German intention to give offense to the Argentine flag. Thus the "incident" is considered closed. This is an "editors take note" warning, because the executive, with its powerful "state of siege" weapon, will see that the incident remains closed.

The only glimmer of hope for a future change of attitude if the Nazis strike again, as everybody here considers they will, is the Argentine contention—for it was not a warning, as stated in some sources—that for the future any explanation of the sinking of national ships through flag confusion will be "inadmissible."

Offsetting this is the deep suspicion engendered in and out of Argentina by the extraordinary precautions taken in Buenos Aires to prevent public contact with Capt. Luis Pedro Scalese and the principal officers of the torpedoed ship Rio Tercero when they returned for interrogation.

Their testimony, especially that of Captain Scalese, was considered of vital importance to the Argentine Government which postponed study of the German reply to its note of protest until receipt of sworn declarations. It was admitted there were discrepancies in the German and Argentine accounts of the sinking.

Curtains Drawn

Argentine diplomatic and consular authorities took precautions all along the Panagra air route from the United States and down the west coast of South America and when the plane came across the Andes from Santiago, Chile, it was observed from the Moron airport (Buenos Aires) that it was landing with all curtains drawn.

Suddenly, the plane taxied off to another hangar where Captain Scalese and his officers were seen to descend and pass into three police cars, which rushed them away. It was then apparent to all that the authorities were going to hold the captain and officers incommunicado. They were not released until the Rio Tercero diplomatic incident was declared closed.

Wings of Army Air Forces Available To All the Members of Combat Crews

MACDILL FIELD, Fla., Aug. 4 (AP)—Coveted wings of the Army Air Forces, formerly given only to pilots, have been mad available to other members of the air combat crews manning the fleets of American bombers pouring to the fighting front in ever-increasing numbers.

The new policy was announced Aug. 3 by Brig. Gen. Samuel M. McConnell, commanding general of the Third Bomber Command, who said the enlisted personnel of the air combat crews also would be rated as staff or technical sergeants.

The disclosure coincided with a campaign by the Third Bomber Command to enlist combat crewmen from civilians and soldiers in the 11 Southeastern States in its jurisdiction. Three types will be sought—aerial gunners, bombardier-navigators, and radio operator-gunners.

The "wings" for the air combat crewmen are similar to those worn above the breast pocket by commissioned flying officers, and carry the coat of arms of the United States in the center.

Like the ball carriers on a football team, the pilot of a combat plane formerly received most of the glory in air operations. But Air Force commanders now are stressing the fact that no bomber can make a successful raid without efficient, and frequently heroic work on the part of every member of the crew.

"It's the teamwork that counts," said General McConnell. "The halfback who carries the ball for a touchdown gets the cheers, but he couldn't get there without the blocking of all his teammates."

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Case of Spies Being Studied By President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — President Roosevelt gave over virtually the entire day today to what an aide termed a "very careful review" of the findings and sentence of the Military Commission which tried eight Nazis on charges of entering the United States for sabotage activities.

There was no indication that Mr. Roosevelt's decision on the recommendations of the Commission would come today, inasmuch as he had a tall stack of documents to go through.

To provide ample time for this, he scheduled only a late afternoon press conference, a late meeting with Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, and an engagement earlier to bestow a Congressional Medal of Honor on Lieut. John B. Bulkley, the torpedo boat expert who took Gen. Douglas MacArthur and high Filipino officials to Australia.

The Commission held a two-minute formal session yesterday, presumably to announce to the defendants what it had decided, then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

There was immediate speculation that this meant the Commission would meet to sign death warrants for at least seven of the accused if the President approved the findings. But the only definite clue to lead to a conclusion that some, if not all, of the Nazis had been convicted, was the Commission's statement, "The Commission announced that the findings and sentence will not be announced by it." The use of the word "sentence" definitely indicated there had been convictions.

Unofficial talk persisted that George John Dasch might receive more lenient treatment than the other seven defendants in view of reports he gave assistance to the Government. He was known to have been assigned special defense counsel.

Hawaiian Senator Arrested in Hilo

HILO, Hawaii, Aug. 4 (AP)—Sanji Abe, Republican Territorial Senator from the First District on the Island of Hawaii and of Japanese ancestry, was charged formally yesterday with illegal possession of a Japanese flag.

The charge, filed under the General Orders of the Military Governor, is subject to review by the Provost Marshal before trial in a Provost Court. Mr. Abe was arrested Aug. 2.

Mr. Abe, who served for 22 years with the Hilo Police, was elected to the Hawaiian Senate in November, 1940, and gave up his dual citizenship the same month. He served in the United States Army in World War I.

What Did You See Abroad? Washington Wants to Know

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Do you know anything about a foreign country beyond what you learned in your sixth grade geography or on your 30-day vacation tour?

If you do, the Field Service of the Department of Commerce wants your name.

The United States in peacetime never sent out tourists with a purpose as did the Axis nations, but now it is seeking to make up for lost time by acquiring photographs and specialized knowledge of other countries its citizens may have acquired abroad. Data obtained in the Department of Commerce survey will comprise a source file for the use of all government agencies.

Questionnaires are now being sent to thousands of business concerns, to professional societies, medical associations, museums, missionary societies and similar organizations that normally have foreign representatives.

Information gathered from those in the Commerce Department file may be used in long-range planning for the peace to come or it may furnish a guide to destruction of an immediate military objective. The Department cited the example of a Government agency desiring to get in contact with a citizen familiar with the growing or production of a particular commodity in a given foreign country or possession.

From its file, the Department hopes to be immediately able to furnish the name and address of one or more persons having specialized information together with some history of the individual or individuals concerned.

Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce in charge of the survey, emphasized that the questionnaire is not an offer of employment, since no positions are open in connection with the inquiry.

New Uniform Approved For Virginia Minute Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Adjt. Gen. Samuel Gardner Waller has officially approved a uniform for Virginia's Minute Men. It is an olive-green coverall with a waist belt and ankle stripes of the same material. The general is considering several types of headdress.

The uniform is identical with that approved for air-raid wardens, auxiliary police and other protective agencies, except that the Minute Men's uniforms will be of the same color throughout.

CHICAGO
Washington · Los Angeles

There is no substitute for air transportation in the nation's war effort. Coast-to-coast and back by air, for instance, saves five days. American provides service from Boston, New York, and all the East to Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Washington, Cincinnati, Los Angeles and the Pacific Coast. For reservations, call the nearest American Airlines office.

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How Long, Mr. Lincoln, is an ECONOMICAL HAUL?

YOU REMEMBER, of course, Abraham Lincoln's immortal reply to the question, "How long should a man's legs be?"

"Long enough," he said, "to reach the ground."

That sound, earthy reasoning may be used in answering the question, "How long is an economical truck haul?" . . a question arising from an occasional proposal of groups unfamiliar with highway transport, that long hauls be restricted by law "because they are uneconomical."

If this question could be put to Lincoln today, his answer would probably be about like this:

"An economical haul is long enough to serve most satisfactorily the interests of everybody concerned, *primarily the public which uses the commodities hauled.* An economical haul is one that gives good service at a reasonable cost to the consumer and a fair return to the hauler."

"People are entitled to the best and cheapest transportation they can get, and they themselves must decide what is best and what is cheapest, all things considered."
—*Interstate Commerce Commission*

NO MILEAGE MEASUREMENT

In all truth, that's about as complete an answer as can be given. No man, no group, can determine the maximum length of an "economical haul" by highway carrier to be fifty miles, or a thousand . . or any arbitrary distance!

Why? Because too many factors are involved . . the kind of roads, the topography of the country, the products to be hauled, the convenience of service, the kind of motor equipment, the urgency of delivery and the availability of other methods.

". . it follows that the rails on the one hand, and trucks on the other, shall and will accommodate their service to such relative proportions of the traffic as gravitate to each respective carrier, in simple obedience to the demands and best interests of the shipping public. These carriers will prosper and thrive in direct ratio as they accommodate the demands of public interest."
—*California Railroad Commission*

Some motor freight hauls of fifty miles may be definitely not economical. Many motor freight hauls of a thousand miles and more, now running on regular schedules, are undeniably economical . . from every viewpoint and particularly from the consumer's.

Every haul must be judged on its own merits! For example: Perishable, as well as non-perishable goods, must frequently be delivered fast if they are to be of full use to the seller or the consumer. A Chicago mill switched to high way transport, reduced 300-mile delivery time from four days to overnight, served its customers much better, and increased its business by 35 percent. An uneconomical haul? Ask executives of the mill!

Nearly 50,000 communities in the United States are not on railroads and must depend on motor transport. Several of these communities, incidentally, are involved in important war work. It would obviously be uneconomical in many instances to ship by another method and then transfer to motor freight, just because the commodity must travel a long distance.

In wartime, a long haul is one that takes more time than necessary.
A short haul is one that gets there first!
Whatever the transport method, let's make them all short hauls!

Many long hauls that would have been uneconomical five years ago are now accepted as practical and economical : : for highways, tractors, trailers and motor fuel have been greatly improved.

WHO'S TO JUDGE? THE CONSUMER!

Isn't this actually the test? — If some other method will handle a certain haul better, faster or cheaper than motor transport—and that advantage is desired by the customer—then motor transport is uneconomical *for that particular haul.* But if motor transport can do it better or faster or cheaper, then the truck is making an economical haul!

Every haul must be judged on its own merits. And the judge should be the consumer . the man who chooses the service and pays the bill!

The man who pays the bill has been the judge in the past. He has been able to select the transport service that served him best . . gave him the most for his money. It is significant, therefore, that motor transport has grown to a giant industry in less than 25 years, easily outstripping in rate of gain all other transport methods.

Let the man who pays the bills continue to be the judge!

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Chestnut Hill Canning Project Sets Example for Home War Effort

Members of Garden Club Combine Utility and Fun

By the Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

This column, appearing Tuesdays and Saturdays, replaces for the summer the daily coverage of news of women's activities and organizations in Greater Boston, given during the past

"Yes, indeed, we can everything, even spinach, beet greens and Swiss chard," said Mrs. John Cunningham briskly.

She was speaking for the Chestnut Hill Garden Club's war project—its canning center, located in the old firehouse at 500 Heath Street, and eagerly patronized by people from far and near.

It was started three weeks ago for the purpose of helping citizens of the community save fruits and vegetables that might otherwise go to waste, either because of lack of time or lack of ability to can them properly.

"Every can of food that goes out of the center releases a similar can for our armed forces or our allies under the lend-lease agreement," says Mrs. Cunningham, "which explains why all of the women are working so industriously."

The center began with seven volunteers and Miss Clara Sisson, the nutritionist employed to supervise the canning so that it is expertly done. In three weeks it has tripled its staff of volunteer workers. There are now 21 there daily and a total of 100 registered on the whole list of volunteers.

Like a Vacation

The women are enjoying it, too, says Mrs. Cunningham. Many are having more fun and getting more satisfaction out of this practical patriotic service than they do in ordinary years out of a vacation at the seashore or in the mountains.

The center does the canning without charge, except for the cost of the materials which go into it. The materials, including sugar, are furnished for the patron at cost. Persons with their own gardens or orchards may bring their fresh fruits and vegetables to be done at the center. Those who have neither may leave their orders for the number of cans they need and the center will do the rest.

When the center is to provide the vegetables, it buys them at a near-by farm, where they are picked the morning they are to be used. By afternoon they are canned and ready to be put away for winter use. The cold pack method is used and only the best of everything goes into the glass jars.

Among the workers who are at the center most often, giving their services, are Mrs. Irving Wright, Mrs. James Colt, Mrs. Clement Houghton, Mrs. St. John Morgan, Mrs. Bryan Bermar, Mrs Chandler Hovey, Mrs. Frederick Lund, Jr., Mrs. Sheldon Wardwell, Mrs. Stewart Woodworth, Miss Edith Bassett, Mrs. Henry D. Prout, Miss Virginia Smith, and Mrs. Charles Rowley.

The center is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday.

New Novel on the Way

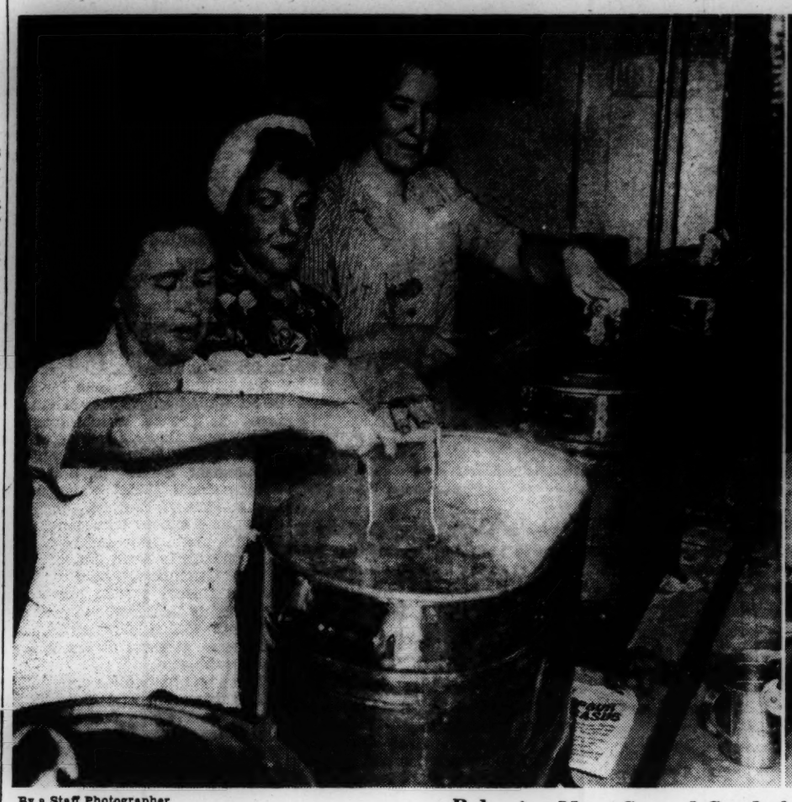
The question, "I wonder what she's doing this summer?" occurs to us about many of our friends. We asked it of Harlow Estes the other day but we hardly needed to. She was doing just what we had already guessed—working from 9 to 5 every weekday on a new novel which is scheduled to be published in the Spring.

On week ends she and her husband drive—yes, they really do because three friends go with them and they pool their gas ration—up to New Hampshire, about a two-hour trip to a little house the group has shared for a couple of summers.

It belongs to the Estes and part of the fun is fixing it up inside and out. Mrs. Estes, whose talent for art vies with her talent as a writer, has decorated the walls of some of the rooms, aided by one of the three friends who is also an artist. The outside improvements this season are chiefly the victory garden which is thriving except for a chipmunk, who enjoys its produce when there is no one around to disturb him.

Plan Flower Show

The Garden Club of Newton Highlands is preparing to hold a community flower and vegetable show Aug. 25 with entries in all classes. It is hoped that everyone in the Highlands who has any interest in growing anything from onions to orchids will enter an exhibit. The largest cabbage, the most perfect beans, the most artistic flower arrangement, the most beautiful rose—will all have their share of attention. Mrs. C. S. Perkins, 1371 Walnut Street, is Chairman of the Show.



By a Staff Photographer

Releasing More Canned Goods for Men in the Service

There is steady work from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily at the Chestnut Hill Canning Center, opened three weeks ago by the Chestnut Hill Garden Club at the old fire house on Heath Street. In the picture at the left (left to right) are: Miss Clara Sisson, nutritionist, who has been employed to supervise the project, with two volunteers, Mrs. Donald MacPherson and Mrs. Albert Horner, canning peas by the cold-pack method. In the picture at the right are (left to right): Mrs. Robert Truesdale, Mrs. John Cunningham, President of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club and Chairman of the project, and Mrs. Cunningham's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Colin McKay Cunningham, preparing peaches for canning.

Oil for East Is Ordered By Ickes' Office

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Attempting to ease the threat of a winter fuel famine in the East, the Office of Petroleum Co-Ordinator has requested 5,000 additional tank cars for the Atlantic Coast Area and directed oil companies to make "substantial and immediate" increases in overland shipments.

The industry was informed by Deputy Co-Ordinator Ralph K. Davies yesterday that the OPC intended to withdraw from unrationed areas any transport facilities which would be used to relieve "the area of shortage."

The diversion will increase the eastern tank service to 67,000 cars, more than 60 per cent of the country's total, and was expected to boost the daily delivery into the Atlantic shortage zone by about 65,000 barrels.

The War Production Board also considered a request for allocation of several thousands tons of pig iron for the manufacture of grates to convert residential oil burners into coal furnaces.

An OPC spokesman declared if the diversion of tank cars should cause shortages in the Middle West and South West and bring curtailed deliveries to fuel oil and gasoline dealers, the Office was prepared to meet the situation.

New Way to Ship Oil

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Use of 1,000-gallon collapsible oil tanks, packed nine to a railroad box car, is suggested as a possible means of supplying the East with gasoline and fuel oil.

The suggestion came from Bruce Osborne, Vice-President of the Package & Container Corporation, who said he had outlined his plan to the House Committee formed to investigate the oil transportation shortage.

"At least one major railroad is willing to assign sufficient box cars to transport oil in collapsible 1,000-gallon containers, packed nine to a box car," Mr. Osborne said.

He said the tanks, made of flame-proofed wood lined with pliable synthetic, could be turned out in volume within 45 days after an official "go-ahead."

A box-car load of 9,000 gallons would be 180 gallons more than the average capacity of the railroad tank cars now being used, railroad circles said, since the tank cars are estimated to hold on average 210 barrels of 42 gallons each.

Vermont Egg-Powder Plant Makes 8,000 Pounds a Day

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 4—Vermont's only egg-powder-manufacturing plant, located at St. Albans, has reached a peak production of 8,000 pounds a day, of which approximately 60 per cent is being shipped to Russia and 40 per cent to England.

The project, started about six months ago in the Hood Company plant, has since been leased to the Blue Diamond Corporation, with headquarters at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and a certificate was granted during the week by the Secretary of State to do business in Vermont and to engage in buying and dealing in all types of farm and dairy products.

Fifty persons are employed in the plant, most of whom are women engaged in candling eggs and transferring them to the breaking room, where the job of breaking and mixing them is done by men.

When the plant was opened, only fresh eggs in the shell, brought from the Middle West in carload lots, were used. Now, because of the shortage of freight cars, 50 per cent of the eggs used in this process are removed from the shell in a plant near the source of supply and shipped east in paper cartons. This egg pulp is placed in a glazed cellophane bag and frozen, then placed in the paper carton.

A further increase in the company's personnel is expected in the near future, according to Manager Louis S. Kaplan, who revealed that the company expects soon to engage in dehydrating various kinds of foods. When the dehydrating plant is in operation, he said, it is expected that most of the production will go to the armed services of the United States, for shipment to the various theaters of war.

Wills Adheres to Motto

In declining this week to be quoted on the fuel-oil situation in New England, Gov. William H. Wills adhered closely to his recent recommendation to President Roosevelt that people in public life refrain from making statements on situations about which they do not have full information.

Replying to a request for comment from a Boston newspaper which featured a story to the effect New England was being "victimized" through discrimination in the fuel-oil crisis, Governor Wills said: "I believe the war effort has been impeded to a greater degree and public confidence has suffered more from the irresponsible, uninformed half-truth public utterances of those to whom the people have a right to look for intelligent leadership, than from any other single cause.

"For this reason, until I have available full, complete information concerning oil for New England, a subject so vital to us all, I wish to make no comment."

Voting by Servicemen

In going ahead with Vermont's plan for obtaining the ballots of the State's citizens in the armed services for inclusion in the September primaries, Secretary of State Rawson C. Myrick said this week: "It is hoped that relatives and friends of these voters in the armed services will forward the necessary instructions for voting. If instructions are followed, there is no reason why any Vermont soldier or sailor within this country's limits cannot vote, although time would be too short for those who are in foreign areas of service."

Two alternative methods of applying for ballots are specified, first the soldier's own handwriting, and second, if he prefers and if he is stationed not farther than the Fourth Postal Zone, securing an official application for ballots.

Members of the armed forces are advised to have their applications for ballots in the Town Clerk's hands at least 11 days before the date of the election to allow time for mailing both ways. They must be in the Town Clerk's hands not later than 9 p. m. of the fourth day before election.

V. N. V. Approved

Vermont's Naval Volunteers, organized last December for emergency work on Lake Champlain and other inland waters of the State, are finding they have a job to do and already are doing it.

The organization, originally formed by a group of boating enthusiasts on the shores of Lake Champlain, with headquarters at Burlington, was the suggestion of Burlington's Mayor John J. Burns, and immediately received the approval of Governor Wills. Since that time, its 150 members and the 50 boats available for duty have received the approval of both the United States Coast Guard and the Navy. Inspections have been made by Captain Copeland, chief personnel officer of First Naval District, Boston, and Lieut. Commander L. H. Morine of the Coast Guard, same district.

The United States Customs Patrol, after careful inspection of the men and equipment, welcomed the volunteers as a supplementary group. At the suggestion and request of the Coast Guard, assistance is maintained by the V. N. V. in handling all navigation lights on the lake during blackouts.

It has now grown to a point where it has assumed and is fulfilling most of the functions of a Coast Guard station.

Anchor-Propeller Insignia for WAVES

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 4

Insignia of the WAVES, new Navy Women's reserve, will be an intertwined propeller and anchor, presumably symbolizing lofty aspiration plus reliability.

Lieutenant Commander Mildred H. McAfee, Director of the WAVES, did not attempt to explain the insignia but said she considered it open to "interesting possibilities of interpretation."

The WAAC, women's auxiliary of the Army, is symbolized by the head of Pallas Athene, mythological goddess wise in the industries of peace and arts of war.

'Met' Puts Hope In Cut Prices To Make Opera Pay

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Metropolitan Opera, saved from financial doom by the public in 1940 but running again into a slight operating deficit last season, looks to a reduced admission price scale to bring it out of the red this fall.

In the first detailed financial statement ever issued during its 59-year history, the Opera Association yesterday listed its last season's deficit as $214,374, but Cornelius N. Bliss, Board Chairman, expressed hope lower prices would come to the rescue.

Candidates for WAVES Told to Apply by Mail Only

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—If you want to join the WAVES, write; don't apply in person.

That is the plea of Lieutenant Commander Mildred H. McAfee, Wellesley College President and head of the new women's reserve of the Navy, who hopes to avoid another siege such as the Waacs made on Army recruiting stations a couple of months ago.

Knee-deep in letters and flooded by telephone calls, Miss McAfee today urged would-be WAVES officers to submit their application requests, together with their age, marital status, and educational background to the Director of Naval Officer Procurement for the city or naval district in which they reside. These offices are located in Boston; New York; Philadelphia; Washington; Richmond, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Miami, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Chicago; Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle, Wash.

WAVES regulations requiring a college degree or its equivalent for officer candidates also will serve to cut down the number of applicants. Even enlisted personnel must have a high-school diploma.

Soft Pedal on Uniforms

Another lesson that Miss McAfee has learned from the Waacs is not to talk too much about uniforms. At a press conference following her induction, she kept interjecting protests against questions about uniform details. She did disclose that both the officers' and enlisted women's uniforms would be navy blue, with a lighter "reserve blue shirt." Officers will have a white shirt for dress. Hats will have rolled brims and will have interchangeable white and dark tops. Shoes will be black with higher heels for dress.

Miss McAfee is not in uniform yet, but will be as soon as a special model navy blue tropical worsted arrives from the tailor. Next summer she and the other WAVES officers will wear white.

The Wellesley President, "drafted" into naval service, met the press after induction ceremonies in the office of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy. She wore a long-sleeved white summer suit. Her naturally curly hair is bobbed short and she wears no make-up.

The 900 officer candidates now being recruited can expect to start training between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., where the Navy has taken over three dormitories and the Northampton Inn.

Training Program

Regular enlisted personnel for the WAVES will not be generally recruited until the middle of September, though applications are receivable any time. Training school for the 10,000 enlisted personnel will start at a Midwestern university, not yet announced, about Nov. 1.

No women with children under 18 will be allowed to join the WAVES. Officer candidates must agree not to marry during their training period, but that is only four months. Miss McAfee indicated that officer trainees will have week ends free for social life but will be expected to wear their uniforms continually.

Forty-five women with special teaching or personnel experience will be called to the training school early—about Sept. 1, to prepare themselves to take over teaching duties begun by male naval officers. Eventually, there will not be more than 10 or 12 male instructors at the training school, Miss McAfee judged. Purpose of the WAVES is to relieve men and the training school, she believes is the place to start.

The initial officers' training class will include 500 "midshipmen" candidates for ensigns' commissions specializing in general communications work; 300 women specialists in radio and other special skills will go to their stations at the end of six weeks, 55 women to help with the opening of the enlisted personnel school and 45 teacher trainees to stay at Smith.

Waves, like Waacs, will be taught drill so they can "understand orders and march in formation if necessary," Miss McAfee said.

Chief recruiting difficulty, Miss McAfee expects, will be in getting the 300 officer candidates who have had technical training in physics, electronics, and other technical subjects.

Like WAAC officers, the Waves who have graduated from the Smith training course will be entitled to a salute from male officers of subordinate rank. The Waves' rank will be recognized by the gold braid on her hat and stripes on her sleeves. She will wear no shoulder bars.

The Smith College training school will be directed by Capt. Herbert Whitwell Underwood, former professor of naval science and tactics at the naval Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University of California.

Taking the oath of office Aug. 3, Lieutenant Commander McAfee said she was taking the job "on behalf of the colleges of America.

"The WAVES," she added, "are only one group of women who are trying to serve the nation through helping the Navy. They join the Navy wives, the civilian employees as volunteers asking to be called upon for hard work and the privilege of service."

Insulation Fire Cuts Off Radio Station WEEI

Burning up insulation and potheads (cable terminals) at the high-tension switching yard of the Malden Electric Company yesterday caused momentary dimming of lights in homes and plants in the area served by the Company, Harry C. Hitchcock, Manager, said today.

Mr. Hitchcock disclosed that homes and plants in Malden, Melrose, Everett, and Medford served by the Company did not lack current more than 90 seconds.

He explained that difficulties due to switching caused by the surges in voltage were primarily the cause of Station WEEI being off the air for 15 minutes.

The explosions and "fireworks" caused by the short circuit did, however, rise bombing scares in the vicinity. The short circuit also caused overheating of high-tension power wires of the New England Power Association which serve the Malden Company and some of them snapped, causing grass fires along the right of way near the Melrose-Saugus line.

Oil Ban Period Hard on Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 4 (AP)—Maine Fuel Director Frank E. Southard has requested Federal Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes to "amend" the order prohibiting deliveries of fuel oil between Aug. 3 and Sept. 15 for operation of heating equipment in area one to aid some Maine households which require heat in that period.

Mr. Southard took occasion, in a letter to Mr. Ickes, to cite past August and September temperatures in certain sections of Maine.

"You will note," Mr. Southard said, "that in Maine, during August, the temperatures reached from 38 to 40 as a low point, and in the first 15 days in September from 33 to 35.

"I think that it must be apparent that the people of Maine are going to need oil for the operation of heating equipment in their homes during this period."

Ginger Ale Drought Unlikely Bottling Officials Believe

Officials of the bottling industry think it unlikely at present that there will be a ginger ale drought, in spite of the 30 per cent reduction in the number of bottle caps—or "crowns"—permitted for use since July 1. True, it is becoming more difficult to obtain the beverage in the convenient small sizes, because bottlers are trying to minimize the effect of the cap curtailment by confining most of their production to 28-ounce bottles.

It is true, too, that some manufacturers find that their total production is somewha reduced in spite of all their attempts to the contrary. Rationing has had to be resorted to by these companies, with the result that consumers of ginger ale may occasionally find the drink not to be had toward the end of the month in the store where they are accustomed to buy it.

Chain store systems, many of which do their own beverage bottling, are in the most favorable situation, and it is probable they will always have as much ginger ale on their shelves as their customers are likely to call for.

According to an official of the First National Stores, by far the greatest of their demand is for the large size bottle anyway. Therefore, to meet the cap curtailment, they are switching some of their production over from the less popular flavors of soft drinks to the big seller, ginger ale, so that the customer is likely to notice no shortage

The Atlantic & Pacific Tea Stores say they are feeling the pinch a bit, but only to the extent that it is sometimes necessary in a given store to limit sales to one or two bottles of ginger ale per customer until the next delivery can be made. But they do not anticipate that any of their stores will get entirely out of the beverage at any time, if present conditions continue

What, no more Ginger Ale? First Page of Second Section

Wife Shellacs Stairs, Man Uses Porch Roof

By the Associated Press

Torrington, Conn., Aug. 4

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Whiting's neighbors were intrigued this morning at the spectacle of Mr Whiting and his daughter en route to work via a second-floor window and the front-porch roof.

Mrs. Whiting, it developed, varnished the inside stairs before going to bed last night. The four-hour drier just didn't jell

Somerville Begins Garbage Contract

The City of Somerville has begun the collection of garbage under one of the strangest contracts in any Massachusetts municipality.

Fifteen newly appointed civil service employees, who will earn the city's minimum of $32 weekly, will man five trucks furnished with chauffeurs by Casella Brothers of Waltham. In return for all Somerville garbage, Casella Brothers have given the city the use of the five trucks with drivers for $1, and have furnished a $25,000 bond to guarantee their good faith.

The Aldermen accepted the proposal after a long controversy during the latter part of which the city went three days without any municipal collection. The new plan was presented after the Aldermen declined to award the contract to a Woburn concern which bid $191,400 for five-year collection.

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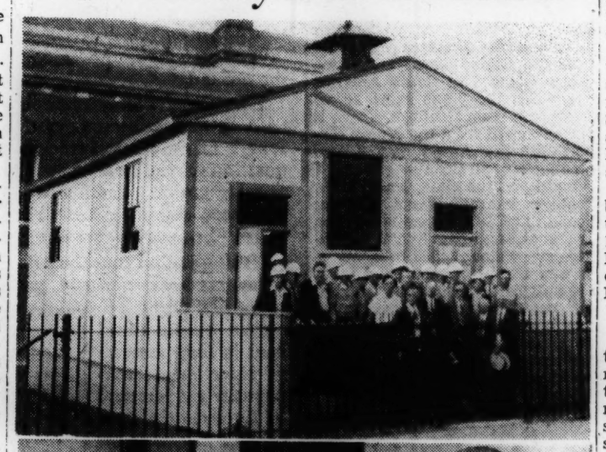
New Fenway Defense Center



By a Staff Photographer

A. R. P. Wardens Meet at New Headquarters

Just completed in the yard of the Martin Millmore School, Kilmarnock and Peterborough Streets, in the Fenway, the new Defense Center shown above serves as a meeting place not only for Air Raid Wardens of the various sectors in this area, but for women aids as well. Motion pictures, lectures, and demonstrations of defense work are held here. The building also serves as an Air Raid Warning Center for the district. Members of Sector 54 are shown grouped in front of the building. Below, left to right, Chester Stevens, Dudley Carleton, and J. Edwin Johnson, Precinct Warden, all of Sector 54.

McCormack Calls Pacific Fleet Equal To Japanese Navy

Massachusetts congressional party leaders yesterday stated in a radiocast that the Navy of the United States is equal and possibly superior to what remains of the Japanese fleet. The radiocast was part of a recruiting drive for the Navy.

Representative John W. McCormack, (D) of Boston, House Majority Leader, said, in a prepared talk, that American Naval Forces are superior to what remains of the Japanese fleet, and he added without qualification that "our naval forces in the Pacific are equal or nearly equal to those of the "Rising Sun."

Appearing with Representative McCormack on the nation-wide radiocast was Representative Jostph W. Martin, (R) of North Attleboro, Mass., House Minority Leader, who referred to the Navy enlisted men as "the backbone of the American fleet," adding that the fact that half the Navy's personnel are petty officers drawing extra pay shows the extent to which a modern navy is dependent on highly-trained specialists.

Old Dobbin to the Rescue; 'A' Gas Ration Exhausted

SOUTH PARIS, Maine, Aug. 4 (AP)—Old Dobbin and a century-old surrey saved the day when vacation time found Mr. and Mrs. Irving Barrows of South Paris with their "A" gasoline ration exhausted.

With Mrs. Barrows and their dog beside him on the front seat, and luggage, hay and oats filling the back seat, Mr. Barrows drove off in the wee hours for their summer camp on Mooselucmaguntic Lake, 70 miles from South Paris.

Eire Limits Autos

Use of private motorcars in Eire except by permit is prohibited, and offenders are subject to severe penalties, including possible forfeiture of vehicles. Motorcars operated under permit may not be used for attending sports meetings, theaters, or other places of amusement, for holiday driving, social calls, shopping or similar reasons.

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Letter Sheet And Envelope One in V Mail

Designed to revolutionize the style of present-day stationery and methods of letter writing for the duration of the war, as a conservation measure and to reduce the bulk of present mail volume, a new "V-Mail" service is being "introduced" to the public by Uncle Sam.

The Post Office Department is advocating wider use of the new style combination single-sheet and envelope to reduce the weight of mail, save shipping space on steamers, and to conserve paper, according to Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavy.

Limited supplies of the new combination envelope and correspondence sheet are today available at the main Post Office and branches throughout Metropolitan Boston. Not more than three are permitted to be given to any one person in any one day, but it is expected that the Government will approve having the new combination printed by private companies as soon as it becomes familiar to the public. The Government is distributing them free at the moment to "introduce" them.

The new combination is a special letter sheet, of standard minimum weight, grade and grain, so designed and gummed as to fold into an envelope. It is marked "V-Mail" above the place for the address to be written, and was planned specially for correspondence to and from the armed forces of the country. The public at large, however, may use the new style combination at the regular postage rates.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; talk.
3:30 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar, Trio.
3:45 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Tree Sons Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Accordion Aces.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick; News.
6:30 p. m.—Caridad Garcia, Songs.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers; Quartet.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; comment.
6:45 p. m.—Grenfell Mission; Speakers.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Date With a Disc.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"Music for America."
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.

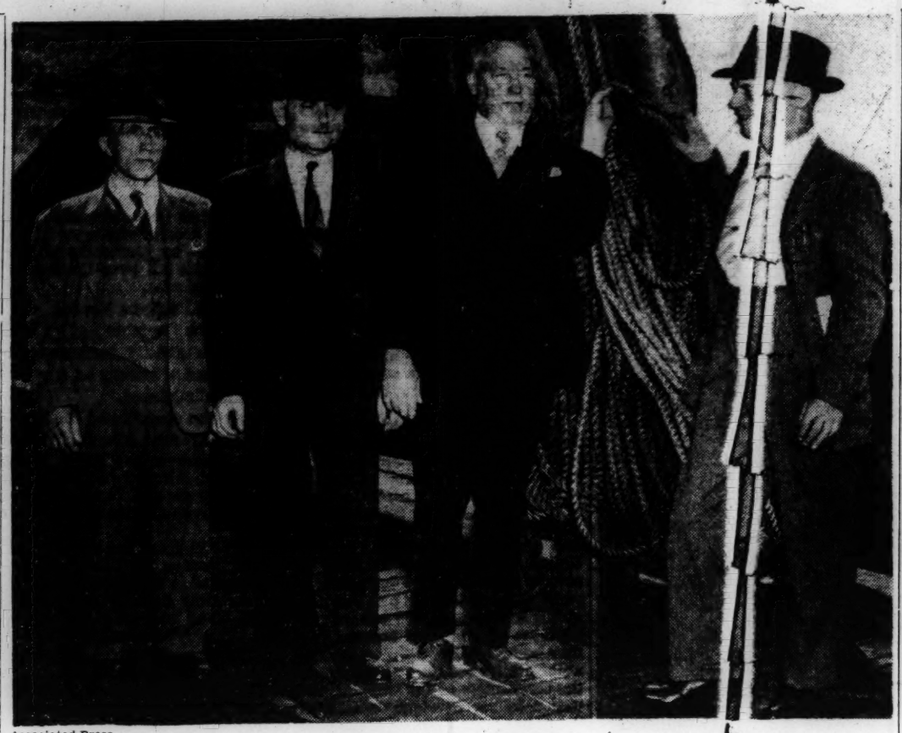
Today on Short Waves

London—5:20 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE. 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE. 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7. 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Music. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m. Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—Grenfell Mission; Speakers.
7:30 p. m.—"The World in Science."
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.78mc (25.6mc)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.



Associated Press

Escaped Nazi Shellfire

Four of the men who survived the shelling of a Nazi submarine which sank their fishing schooner in the North Atlantic. Five of the crew of 17 were killed, including the captain, and seven were wounded. Despite their experience, they say they are ready to go to sea again. Left to right: Otto Goranson, Chief Engineer, of North Quincy; Alex Zulevicze, Cook; Gus Dunsky, Mate, and Nils Anderson, Assistant Engineer, all of Boston.

Five Men Killed on Fishing Craft

Continued from Page 1

11 men in it and rowed away from the ship. As we were pulling away, Richard C. Codner of East Boston leaped overboard and swam about 100 feet to reach us. He had five wounds in his legs.

"The submarine continued to shell the ship with every shot hitting her. When we were about 300 feet away she blew up with a tremendous flare of flame and smoke. From the time we abandoned ship she was afloat only 20 minutes."

Captain Dunsky said that the submarine then submerged and disappeared.

"We rowed about 20 miles and were picked up by an Allied Nations ship about 12 hours later," the Captain said.

Engineer Wounded

Chief Engineer Goranson, of North Quincy, who has spent all his life at sea, received a slight wound on the head.

"I was asleep at the time," he related, "and was awakened by the explosion of the first shell. I thought our engine had backfired. I went upstairs and found the galley afire. I knew then we were being shelled and I rushed back to get my dungarees and coat. I went to the starboard side for the lifeboat but it wasn't there so I crossed over to the port side. All the time the sub kept shelling us."

The cook, Alexander Zilevoze of Mattapan, was preparing breakfast for the crew when the shell struck. He, like the chief engineer, thought it was an engine backfiring. Zilevoze has been at sea 28 years. He served with the United States Navy in the first World War and was honorably discharged.

Another survivor, Otto Zinnack, served in the German navy during the last war. He came to this country in 1932 and took out citizenship papers the same year. He served on a mine sweeper in the Baltic with the German navy in the first World War and was torpedoed by a Russian submarine. After the war he shipped on merchant ships to various parts of the world finally winding up in a United States port.

Captain Dunsky was born in Riga, Latvia. He came to this country in his youth and has spent his life fishing.

"I eat fish three meals a day when I'm on ship and three meals a day when ashore," he laughed.

"Am I going to sea again? If I could get a vessel today to ship on I'd be on my way by nightfall," he declared.

The list of the trawler's crew as released by the Navy is as follows:

Philip Colbert, 26 Kahler Street, Milton; Augustus Dunsky, 8 New Heath Street, Roxbury; Otto Goranson, 127 Elliot Avenue, North Quincy; Nils Anderson, 516 La Grange Street, West Roxbury; Alexander Zilevoze, 121 River Street, Mattapan; Richard Codner, 105 Saratoga Street, East Boston; Patrick Morresson, 27 Central Square, East Boston; Otto Zinnack, 46 Dedham Parkway, Dedham; John Burke, 103 Meridian Street, East Boston; Joseph Revert, St. Pierre, Canada; Edward McDonald, Descourse, Nova Scotia; Patrick Davis, 305 James Street, New Bedford; Francis Sullivan, 856 Saratoga Street, East Boston; Bernard Sullivan, 8 Lake Road, Everett; Michael Shea, 36 Wenham Street, Forest Hills; J. Walter Hayes, 23 Follen Street, Boston, and Leo Ryder, Boston.

Nantucket Boat Service Is Cut

Two trips in the weekday schedule of the New England Steamship Company's service between Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Woods Hole or New Bedford have been canceled, effective today, owing to the requisitioning of one of the company's steamers, it is announced.

The trips canceled are those leaving New Bedford at 7 a. m. and Nantucket at 4:30 p. m. Each of these trips included calls at Woods Hole and Oak Bluffs.

Paul Revere Exhibition At Art Museum

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has assembled from the permanent collection and loans many objects of art which were made either by Paul Revere or in that period. The exhibition supplements and clarifies the recently published volume, "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In," by Esther Forbes. Our Museum is rich in material of that brilliant epoch to which the citizens of Boston contributed so much.

The portrait of Paul Revere painted by Copley makes a fitting keystone to this exhibition. It is one of the few portraits in which Copley represented the model informally. Paul Revere is seen handling a piece of silver which he himself made. The picture has the direct realism of Copley's Colonial style. It is fitting, furthermore, that Paul Revere be characterized as a workman.

There are other portraits showing friends and contemporaries who made their important contribution to the life and achievement of their time. There are portraits by Stuart and a number of loans from museums and private collections near by.

Paul Revere was a craftsman and his silverwork reveals the prevailing taste and the high standard of workmanship. Of that epoch's superior standards we have already learned a good deal from the Karolik collection. It is interesting to find that Paul Revere was a better craftsman when he made domestic silver than he was as an engraver, depicting with clarity and conscientiousness historical scenes and views of Boston and Cambridge.

The painter and engraver were circumscribed in this epoch. Though many pictures were painted, they were limited strictly to personal portraitures, which was a practical undertaking. The Colonials exercised their fancy in carving and needlework, or in informal and unofficial handiwork. In the exhibition are some needlepoint pictures and embroidered are more expressive of the vigor and imagination of the Colonials and early Republicans than the personal portraits.

D. A.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 5
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Musical Tribute To Irving Berlin

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Gerald Campbell, formerly British Minister in Washington and United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada; the Hon. Francis B. Sayre, one-time U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands; and Commander Donald B. MacMillan, U. S. N. R., Arctic explorer, will participate in a program commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Grenfell Association, MBS-WNAC, 6:45 p. m.

Combining a musical tribute to Irving Berlin and a preview of his latest tunes from the motion picture "Holiday Inn," "Parade of Bands" presents Alvino Rey's Orchestra from New York; Harry James' Orchestra from San Francisco, and Freddy Martin's Orchestra from Los Angeles, Blue-WHDH, 9:30 p. m.

From Fort Meade, Maryland, Army cooks will discuss their trade on "Cheers From the Camps." Part of the program originates in the huge Baker and Cook School on the camp grounds where thousands of young men learn how to cook. The balance of the program will be an all-soldier variety show, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Barbara Morgan, photographer and author, and Reginald Marsh, painter, discuss the relative merits of camera and paint-brush, on "Living Art," CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Representative Fred A. Hartley will speak on "Is the Rubber Shortage Synthetic?" Blue-WHDH, 10:30 p. m.

Representative Samuel Dickstein speaks on "The Challenge for Service in the Navy," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Wendy Barrie's Stage Debut Is Made in English Comedy

By L. A. Sloper

"Quiet Wedding," an English comedy by Esther McCracken, had its first performance hereabout when the Cambridge Summer Theater presented it in Brattle Hall last night. In fact, this appears to have been its first American production except for an off-Broadway one last year in New York. It was seen in London three years ago. Last spring a film version, imported from England, was shown at the Fine Arts Theater.

So far as available records show, the Cambridge production marks also the stage debut of Wendy Barrie, the film player, who is starred. Miss Barrie proves to be as pretty and as charming on the stage as on the screen. Last night she was ill at ease, and seemed to miss the short takes and the constant aid of a director, to which she is accustomed in Hollywood.

The play, though rather loosely constructed, is amusing. Its comedic values, which derive from the upsetting effects of the preparations for a large wedding, have the domestic quality which made "Life With Father" and "Junior Miss" successful. If the play is not so well put together as those hits, it has some good laugh lines, and some very human touches.

Janet Royd (Miss Barrie), distressed by the fuss and publicity stirred up by her approaching marriage, begins to doubt whether she loves her fiancé, Dallas Chaytor (Philip Huston), and is on the point of calling everything off. Dallas, encouraged by her aunt, persuades her to run off with him on the eve of the wedding. They return barely in time for the ceremony.

This unconventional solution (which was handled better and with more delicacy in the film) would not meet everybody's ethical standards, and indeed it shocks those members of the family who learn about it; but it seems to have convinced Janet and Dallas that they are going to be happy when they have escaped from the confusions attendant upon the wedding.

Mr. Huston made Dallas an engaging chap. Nancy Duncan was effective as the aunt. Mary Barthelmess in a small part confirmed the good impression she made in "Letters to Lucerne."

'Quiet Wedding'

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—The Cambridge Summer Theater presents Wendy Barrie in "Quiet Wedding," a comedy by Esther McCracken, staged by Robert E. Perry, settings by Andrew Mack. Week of Aug. 3, 1942. The cast:

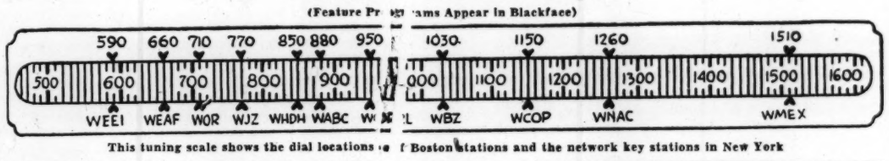
Miranda Bute	Edythe Ward
Madame Mirelle	Jacqueline DeZuse
Florence Bute	Alice Mansur
Bella	Emma deWeale
Mildred Royd	Ruth Hermansen
Rose	Irene Ryan
Mary Jarrow	Nancy Duncan
Janet Royd	Wendy Barrie
Arthur Royd	Allan Tower
Dallas Chaytor	Philip Huston
Denys Royd	Robert E. Perry
John Royd	Charles Bell
Flower Lisle	Louise Kanasireff
Marcia Brent	Mary Barthelmess
Jim Brent	William Mendrek

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m. — WRUL, 6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.73mc, and 6.04mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	ry Marlin"; sketch..	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Ath. baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News comment	"Prescott Presents"	Perkins"; sketch ..	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Ath. baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 News; Hollywood	News: "Men of the Sea"	per Young's Family'		Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Treasury Parade	U. S. Army Program	t to Happiness"; sk.		'Wartime Buying'; Music
4:00 Book talk	Newscast	ckstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Ath. baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:15 Organ recital	Air Express Music	lla Dallas";		Dance Matinee
4:30 Living Art; talk	Club Matinee: variety	enzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Ath. baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:45 News report	Club Matinee; News	ung Widder Brown"		Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs	Inter-American Affairs	en a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Follies; music; songs	"Sea Hound"; drama	rtia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30 "Follies"; "Post"	"Flying Patrol"; sketch	k Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	A. O'Brian, A. O'Leary	n Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense
6:00 News comments	News; Sports Reporter	s; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen	News; War Comments	o Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Snorts; Music; Talk
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	rts; Music	Press Roundup; Music	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	ell Thomas	Grenfell Mission: spkrs.	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	l Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	s of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30 American Melody	Dramatic sketch	al Guard Day;	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	ima: speakers	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00 "Are You a Missing Heir?"; drama	Earl Godwin, News	Block's Orchestra;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Let's Be Neighbors"
8:15 Heir?"; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	orus; drama	Morton Gould's Orch.	Religious Talk
8:30 Hobby Lobby; guests	"Sing for Dough"; variety; organ	ace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret Agent"; drama	Civilian Defense; Music
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News		ace Heidt's Orchestra		Romance in Music
9:00 Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	nk Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Famous Jury Trials	nderson's Quiz	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Cheers From the Camps";	Parade of Bands	redith Willson and	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45 variety	Parade of Bands	hn Nesbitt; music	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00 show of soldier talent from camps	"This Nation at War"	Date With Judy";	John B. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15	"This Nation at War"	medy serial	Dance Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Rep. Sam. Dickstein	Cong. F. A. Hartley, Jr.	Dorsey's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	nmy Dorsey's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orch.	"Ten Per Cent Club"
11:00 News, Quincy Howe	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	ws; Sports Reporter	News Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; music	News Service	sic You Want	Dance orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	sic You Want	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Red Manning's Orch.	ws Service	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	ws; Talk; Music	Organ; "Home Study"	
7:15 Commuters' Special	Newscast	sical Clock; News	News Service	"Post Exchange"
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	sical Clock	Garden talk; Music	"Post Exchange"
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	ws	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00 News of the World	Western Musical	et Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Roundup	litary Band; News	"George & Dixie"; songs	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands	rning Toast: Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; Music	osey; humor; music	Ruth Moss, interviews	Mahlon Merrick's Orch.
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	ws; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	nny Money Man	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Club"	ws; Melodeers	Organ Recital; Vocalists,	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Hymn recital	"The Breakfast Club"	opping news	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	ess Johnson"; sketch.	BBC News; recorded	Wartime Buying; Music
10:15 American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	achelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Show"	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill; sk.	Betty Pierce; talk	elp Mate"; sketch	Choir Loft; organ	"Going Shopping"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Morning Serenade	leet the Band"	Treasury Star Parade	"Going Shopping"
11:00 Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	Breakfast Music	oad of Life"; sketch..	New England Cupboard.	Musical program
11:15 Second Husband; sk.	Breakfast Music	ie and Sadie"; sketch.	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Stringtime	gainst the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	"Tin Salvage"; Songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lanny and Ginger, songs	avid Harum"; sketch.	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	ws; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	dy and Jane	Harold L. Ickes	"Orchid"; Ranch Melod.
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; talks; music	ws; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		rrace Room Ensemble.	Musical Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	ildred Carlson, Talk	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 Serial drama	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	easury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Summer Serenade	etches in Melody	Marjorie Mills Hour	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Summer Serenade	ws Service	Cedric Foster, News	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Joseph F. Timilty, talk	ight of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends	ngely Women"; sketch	Sports; News	"Coast Guard Parade"
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	lding Light	Marching Along	John Kiley, organ
2:45 'Pepper Young's; sk.	Fishermen's Program	mn recital	Baseball Interview	News report
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	ary Marlin"; sketch..	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 H. Marble, News	Prescott Presents	la Perkins"; sketch..		Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 News; Hollywood	News; "Men of Sea"	pper Young's Family		Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 "United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway	ight to Happiness"		Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Denver Un. speaker	News Service	ackstage Wife"; sk..	delphia Athletics baseball game	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
4:15 Victory at Home	Air Express Music	ella Dallas"; serial		
4:30 Children Are People	Club Matinee; variety	ortia Faces Life";	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics game	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	oung Wider Brown"		
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs	Esther, popular songs	hen a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
5:15	"Sea-Hound"; drama	ortia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	
5:30 Follies; "Post"	"Flying Patrol"; drama	k Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	A. O'Brien-A. O'Leary	on Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00 Comment; News	War News; Sports	ws; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	rb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	orts Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	well Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	ed Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	ws of the World	'Date With a Disc'	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30 Green Valley, U.S.A.	Ramin & Bauer: Army	ribbean Nights: music	"Red Ryder"; drama	Jim's Texas Ramblers
7:45 drama	piano team	ntline Headlines	'Red Ryder'; drama	U. S. Army Program
8:00 Nelson Eddy; orchestra; chorus	Earl Godwin, News	dventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Your Hit Parade
8:15	Lum 'n' Abner	an"; dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Irish music
8:30 Drama, with Jean Hersholt; News	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	ough-Re-Me"; musical	Canadian Grenadier Guards Band	Drama Shop: About Today
9:00 Shirley Temple in "Junior Miss"	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street	diz: Paul Lavalle's Or.		Pages From the Classical Album
9:30 "Share Your Birthday"; service men	Goldman Band Concert.	ose We Love";	Gabriel Heatter, News	Classical Album
9:45	Goldman Concert; Songs	amatic serial	News Service	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music	Morgan Beatty, News	r, District Attorney";	"Pass in Review"; Army entertainment	Classical Album
10:15 "Robin Hood"	Summer Swing	amatic sketch; orch.	John B. Hughes, News	News repohts
10:30 War Information	Cong. Hamilton Fish	v Kyser's College of	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad"	usical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	v Kyser's College of	B. Trendler's Or.; songs	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Music	News Service	usical Knowledge		
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	vs; Sports Reporter	News Service	Bob Chester's Orchestra.
11:45 Music; orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	sic You Want	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Will Bradley's Orchestra
		sic You Want	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Day's End; music
		ws Service	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chaizell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "Quiet Wedding," by Esther McCracken. Starring Wendy Barrie. 8:40.

Esplanade Concert

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.—Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
Marche Militaire — Shubert
Symphony No. 2, in D major — Beethoven
Last two movements:
III. Scherzo (Allegro)
IV. Allegro molto
Overture to the Opera "Rienzi" — Wagner
Witches' Sabbath from the Fantastic Symphony — Berlioz
Trumpet Solo: "Elli-Elli" — Roger Voisin
Hora Staccato — Dinicu-Heifetz
Dance of the Buffoons, from the Opera "The Snow Maiden" — Rimsky-Korsakoff

Third Children's Concert

Wednesday, 10 a. m.
Pomp and Circumstance — Elgar
Overture to "William Tell" — Rossini
Second movement, Andante, from "surprise" Symphony — Haydn
Mosquito Dance — White
Triumphal March from "Peter and the Wolf" — Prokofieff
"Tales From the Vienna Woods" — Strauss
"Columbia," Fantasie-polka — Rollinson
Trombone solo: John Coffey
Stars and Stripes Forever — Sousa
Note—With the exception of the solo, Mr. Fiedler has assembled this program from votes of the children present on July 29.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan, Joseph Allen Jr. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "My Gal Sal." Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 2:45, 6:05, 9:15.
Fenway—"Take a Letter Darling." Rosalind Russell. 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Henry and Dizzy." Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.
Fire Arts—"Wings of Victory." 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Musical Story." 1, 4:30, 7:50. "Heroic Sevastopol." 2:30, 5:50, 9:15.
Keith Memorial—"Juke Box Jenny." Ken Murray. 9:57 a. m., 12:48, 2:39, 6:30, 9:21. "Magnificent Ambersons." Joseph Cotton. 10:59 a. m., 1:50, 4:41, 7:32, 10:23.
Kenmore—"Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers, Adolphe Menjou. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2:40, 5:40, 8:30. "March of Time." 2:20, 5:20, 8:15.
Metropolitan—"It Happened in Flatbush." Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "To the Shores of Tripoli." Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 2:35, 8:40.
Modern—"The Big Shot." Humphrey Bogart. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.
Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver." Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:15, 10.
Paramount — "Take a Letter, Darling." Rosalind Russell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 9:50. "Henry and Dizzy." Jimmy Lydon, 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:35.
RKO-Boston—"Broadway." George Raft. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Sing Your Worries Away." Bert Lahr. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 5:30, 8:35.
Scollay—"This Time for Keeps." Ann Rutherford. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:20. "The Big Shot." 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:50.
South Station Theater—Latest "March of Time — Men in Washington." Coast Guard. Pete Smith, Robert Benchley, Quiz Kids, Music Masters Perform, The Four Barriers, Sports Personalities. Latest News.
State—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 11:02 a. m., 1:47, 4:32, 7:17 10:02.
Strand-Huntington Avenue — "Shanghai Gesture." Victor Mature. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.
Telepix—March of Time's Men in Washington. Henry Busse and his Orchestra. Travelogue. Cartoons. Your Air Raid Warden. Pete Smith. 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"They Raid by Night." Lyle Talbot. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. "Great Guy." 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.
Uptown—"Night Before the Divorce." Lynn Bari. 1:35, 5, 8:20. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 2:45, 6:10, 9:35.
Washington Street Olympia—"In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Fingers at the Windows," Lew Ayres. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Great Man's Lady." Barbara Stanwyck. "Murder in the Big House." Faye Emerson. 2, 8.
Allston: "Ghost of Frankenstein." Lon Chaney. "The Mad Monster," Johnny Downs, Anna Nagel. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "To the Shores of Tripoli." Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "The Remarkable Andrew." William Holden, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "The Invaders." Leslie Howard, Laurence Olivier. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 2, Evenings, continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "A Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 1:45, 8.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "My Gal Sal." Rita Hayworth. 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 2, 5, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Ship Ahoy." Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 2:25, 6:03, 9:41. "We Were Dancing." Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 3:58, 7:36.
Cleveland Circle: "The Remarkable Andrew." Ellen Drew. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "My Gal Sal." Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2, 8.
Harvard: "In This Our Life." Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.
University: "Rings on Her Fingers." Gene Tierney, Henry Fonda. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "True to the Army." Judy Canova. 1:45, 4:50, 8:05
CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Borrowed Hero." Alan Baxter, Florence Rice. 2, 8.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Private Buckaroo," the Andrews Sisters. "Escape from Hong Kong." Don Terry, Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 2, Evenings. 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "Ship Ahoy." Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Falcon Takes Over." George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.
Strand: "My Gal Sal." Rita Hayworth. 3:04, 9:04. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 1:55, 7:55.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "In This Our Life." Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "Always in My Heart." Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "True to the Army." Judy Canova. 2, 4:

Nazis Cut Russian Lines in South

Continued from Page 1

ting off to the port of Tuapse on the Black Sea coast.

The High Command's report of the operations said:

"To the east of the Sea of Azov, German divisions have broken the resistance of Russian rear guards who partly are still fighting tenaciously.

"Mechanized detachments of the Army and Waffen SS (Elite Guard) reached the Kuban River at several points in a bold advance.

"The industrial town of Voroshilovsk was taken after a violent house-to-house fight."

Russians Fall Back On Southern Front

A Russian communiqué acknowledged that a great weight of German tanks and reserve troops, actively supported by clouds of dive bombers, pressed heavily on the entire Soviet southern front. Russian forces, it said, had fallen back to new positions in the Salsk region 100 miles southeast of Rostov "after repulsing fierce enemy attacks."

The Salsk withdrawal came after Cossacks, volunteering to try to stem the German drive, had ridden into the battle in an effort to save their villages.

West of Stalingrad, in the Kletskaya sector, stiffening Russian troops threw back several attacks by Italian infantry supported by tanks and killed 2,000 enemy soldiers, the communiqué said. Red Star dispatches told of counter-attacks in that region in which the Germans had been driven from some of their strategic positions and cut off from communications.

An ominous note was sounded in a dispatch to the newspaper Izvestia which said that Germans "in superior numbers" had broken through Russian lines and were attempting to cross the Don at Kletskaya, 80 miles northwest of Stalingrad.

All German attempts to establish bridgeheads were frustrated, however, the dispatch said. Russian units were reported to have moved around the flanks of the Germans and cut off their communications. The Russians now are attempting to wipe out the advanced German units before they can re-establish contact, the newspaper reported.

The Germans are striving to fly fuel and ammunition to the trapped units, but the Russian Air Force is fighting off the supply planes, Izvestia said.

One scout unit cut in several places the main road over which the Germans were moving munitions to reserves, Red Star said.

Nazis Drop Bombs On British Crops

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 4

The Daily Express air correspondent reported today that the Germans have attempted to burn Britain's record harvest by showering incendiaries on ripening corn during raids in the last few weeks.

He added that farmers were banding together to combat fires in fields.

Defense Stiffens Near Kushchevka

In the Kushchevka fighting zone, Germans were reported encountering increased resistance.

It was there in the Western Caucasus, about 50 miles south of Rostov, that the Russians were reported making a desperate stand to halt the German drive toward the oil tanks of Maikop in the foothills of the Caucasus Mountains.

Kushchevka is some 80 miles west of Salsk where Soviet troops moved back to new positions.

The Cossacks had been pictured as offering strong resistance to the Germans in the Salsk area. But Red Star disclosed that the defenders were in difficulty with the somewhat negative statement that they were "succeeding in some places to hold the enemy."

Thousands of retired Cossack fighters, former members of the First Soviet Cavalry Army under Marshal Semeon Budyenny, had volunteered to hold the Don. Both Don and Kuban Cossacks were in the battle.

They were even engaging German tank units and fighting not only from horseback but also in the trenches. Riding into battle with sabres and automatic rifles, they were credited with turning back an advance by two regiments of enemy infantry covered by 30 tanks.

At another point, Rumanian cavalry was sent against the Cossacks, who shouted "Ne Shagu Nazad" (not a step backward) as they galloped into battle and halted the invaders, it was reported.

From all sectors of the battle-front in the North Caucasus, the Russian story was one of unflagging, heroic defense against a German drive backed up with impressive tank and air strength and a seemingly inexhaustible stream of reserves.

The Russians did not deny their inability to stop the Germans from crossing the Don at their Tsimlyansk bridgeheads, 120 miles upstream from Rostov. But the midnight communiqué told of a bitter struggle south of the river into which the Nazis threw dozens of tanks. It said 650 German officers and men were killed on the battlefield.

Bomb Japanese:

U. S. Airmen Hit Linchwan Post

United States air raiders dropped a 550-pound bomb squarely on a Japanese headquarters in the Kiangsi Province center of Linchwan (Fuchow), Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

The communiqué said American fighter pilots also machine-gunned two Japanese transports on the Fu River.

Both demolition and incendiary bombs were used by the bombers.

The waterfront also was blasted and direct hits on two docks left several large fires burning, the communiqué said.

As the fighter-escorted American bombers made their run over the enemy base, returning pilots reported, they saw Chinese ground forces attacking the invaders.

Quarter-ton bombs struck Japanese barracks and 12 hits were counted on Japanese positions, the war bulletin reported. One of these was the direct hit on the headquarters.

An Army spokesman said Chinese troops have encircled Linchwan and reached the City's west and south gates. These forces were handicapped by lack of heavy equipment for an assault on the town and the spokesman said Monday's air raid was of great aid to them.

In North China, the spokesman said the Japanese were seizing wheat and other crops, kidnapping women and holding them for payment of a specific number of bushels a head.

The Japanese sent some of their best airmen in another unsuccessful raid against Hengyang Monday. The action was described officially as "favorable to the Americans."

In 36 hours of aerial fighting on July 30 and 31 the Japanese hurled 119 planes against the American air outpost in Hunan Province, losing 17 of their craft and possibly four more.

Britain Bombed:

Nazi Planes Fly Over South Coast

Two English towns were damaged by bombs in daylight Nazi raids today, but a blistering anti-aircraft barrage saved another on the South Coast from raiders on a morning sweep across the Channel.

The daylight attacks ended a night-long halt on both sides.

The Air Ministry reported destruction of a German seaplane and loss of a British Coastal Command plane Monday in clashes over the Bay of Biscay. Another British plane, a fighter, was missing from offensive patrol over the Netherlands coast.

A Reuters dispatch from the Continent asserted that Royal Air Force bombings had produced a crisis in Hamburg and other North German ports where, the news agency reported, 27 per cent of the potential manpower available for armed forces and war industries was immobilized.

Reuters added that the tremendous bombings of Hamburg, Bremen, Luebeck, Rostock, and other Nazi ports had caused a heavy shipping congestion.

Japanese Land:

Reinforcements Sent To Gona-Buna Area

Japanese forces established in the Gona-Buna area on the northern coast of New Guinea have been reinforced by small numbers of troops and supplies, it was indicated today in reports that Japanese shipping had gone to that area.

An Army spokesman disclosed that the original naval force which made the landing there July 22 consisted of 2 heavy cruisers, 3 destroyers, and 5 transports. Of this invasion force, 1 transport was sunk and 2 received direct hits.

The size of the original force has been estimated at 1,500 to 2,500 men.

The daily Allied Command communiqué said the ground situation remained unchanged at Kokoda, inland jungle town toward which Japanese patrols marched overland to come in contact with Allied patrols. Allied planes strafed Japanese positions there Monday, the communiqué said.

The headquarters statement that the situation was unchanged at Kokoda was interpreted to mean that enemy patrols still were in the contact area where Allied forces had driven back the enemy on the previous day.

The first announced enemy submarine activity in this region since mid-June was disclosed by Allied headquarters in a bulletin reporting the escape of a small British trawler off the east coast of Australia after being shelled by an enemy pig boat.

Two members of the crew were killed, however, and four were wounded.

The Allied Command's communiqué, meanwhile, reported raids on Salamaua and La[illegible], New Guinea, in which a Japan[illegible]se cargo ship was set afire.

Four Ships Sunk:

Machine-Gun Fire Riddles Lif[illegible]eboats

Four more recent [illegible] ship sinkings were announced by t[illegible]e Navy Monday—a British and [illegible] a Norwegian merchantman and [illegible] two small American craft—on e[illegible] a tug, the other a trawler.

Two men were [illegible]illed and 40 saved in the torpe[illegible]loing of the British ship in the S[illegible]outh Atlantic 300 miles from shore [illegible] May 28. The submarine riddled [illegible]the lifeboats with machine-gun fi[illegible]e as the seamen tried to lower the[illegible]m.

Thirteen of 24 cre[illegible]men aboard the Norwegian ves[illegible]sel perished when their craft was [illegible]torpedoed in the Gulf of Mexico, J[illegible]uly 19.

The American tu[illegible] was sunk more than two weeks [illegible] ago off the East Coast, presumabl[illegible]y by a mine, with two men missing [illegible] and 15, including a mess girl, re[illegible]scued.

The trawler's casua[illegible]lty list included 5 killed and 7 [illegible]wounded in a North Atlantic attac[illegible]k in which five other crewmen e[illegible]scaped unscathed as a submar[illegible]ne shelled their craft.

Meanwhile at Balboa, Rear Admiral Clifford Evans [illegible]an Hook, Commandant of the 1[illegible]5th Naval District, reported that d[illegible]uring July the Caribbean—where i[illegible] a 12-day period raiding U-boats [illegible] picked off 13 victims the month b[illegible]efore—had been particularly free o[illegible]f effective enemy attacks.

Admiral van Hook told [illegible] newsmen that the increasing free[illegible]dom from submarine attacks in t[illegible]he Caribbean might be due to t[illegible]he recent extension of the convoy [illegible] system in those waters and might [illegible] also be a result of "the urgent ne[illegible]ed of the Germans and Italians t[illegible]o employ their submarines elsewhe[illegible]re."

Subs Meet [illegible] Match in Caribbean

BALBOA, Panama Ca[illegible]nal Zone, Aug. 4 (AP)—Rear Admira[illegible]l Clifford Evans Van Hook, Comma[illegible]ndant of the 15th Naval District, to[illegible]ld a press conference that during [illegible] July the Caribbean had been pa[illegible]rticularly free of effective enemy s[illegible]ubmarine attacks.

The Admiral met the [illegible]press to discuss the effectiveness o[illegible] the convoy system which Washi[illegible]gton has announced was institu[illegible]ed last month after raiding U-boats sank 13 United States vessels in 12 days of early June.

"As for the effectiveness of the measures we are now taking," Admiral Van Hook said, "I refer you to an item in the (Panama) Star and Herald in which Admiral Doenitz, the German submarine commander, is quoted in a German broadcast as saying, 'the battle in American waters is no simple matter since the Americans know how and have established quickly a defense which demands respect.'"

Admiral Van Hook said that "our facilities for providing sufficient and adequate escort are improving rapidly, and shipping in this area now is being escorted effectively."

He said that the increasing freedom from U-boat attacks might be due to "the urgent need of the Germans and Italians to employ their submarines elsewhere and it may be due in part to our increased and increasing anti-submarine operations.

"You appreciate that it's good strategy to attack one's enemy where he is the weakest. The increasing strength of our forces in this area naturally makes it more difficult for the enemy to operate against our commerce."

Ringling Menag[illegible]erie Wrecked by [illegible]Blaze

CLEVELAND, Ohio, A[illegible]ug. 4 (AP)—A swiftly spreading [illegible]re razed the Ringling Brothers [illegible]anagerie tent today killing at least [illegible]60 animals including elephant[illegible]s, lions, giraffes, camels and tigers.

The entire tent went [illegible] up in flames on Cleveland's lal[illegible]e front, where the circus was s[illegible]taging a four-day stand, but some [illegible] of the animals—among them the [illegible] gorillas Gargantua and Toto—[illegible] were removed to safety.

John Ringling North [illegible]said the monetary loss could not [illegible]be computed until an inventory [illegible]was completed—but it unquestion[illegible]ably ran into tens of thousands of [illegible] dollars.

Jehovah Witness Lo[illegible]es; Court Rejects Job [illegible]Appeal

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (AP)—[illegible]A petition by Hodge Thurman, [illegible] former employee of the Murray [illegible]Corporation of America, for an in[illegible]junction restraining the Congress o[illegible]f Industrial Organizations Unite[illegible]d Automobile Workers from in[illegible]terfering with his employment was [illegible]dismissed yesterday by Wayne Cou[illegible]nty Circuit Judge Guy A. Miller.

Mr. Thurman, a membe[illegible]r of Jehovah's Witnesses, had [illegible]ontended in his petition that he wa[illegible]s evicted from his job June 12 by t[illegible]he union because his religious co[illegible]nvictions prevented his subscriptio[illegible]n to the purchase of war bonds.

Royalty Visits Gun Battery

Wide World

Queen Mary Sees Secret Predict[illegible]or

Britain's Queen Mother watches with keen interest [illegible]the maneuvers of a mixed antiaircraft battery, where women of the A[illegible]uxiliary Territorial Service work side by side with men gunners. T[illegible]he women are operating a "predictor"—one of the secret British devi[illegible]es for locating planes in flight.

Second Front Ridiculed In Nazis' Quips

Continued from Page 1

agitations in Britain and the United States for early opening of a second front. It is pointed out that more than 50 terrible days for the Russians have gone by since the world was told Russia, Britain and the United States had reached a full understanding "with regard to the urgent task of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

The popular inference now is consequently that either the Russians have not fared as well as they anticipated against the Germans in the period they knew must elapse before Britain and America could open a second front or they did not know this period must elapse.

Both theories are consistent with Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maiskey's renewed appeal for a second front to members of Parliament in private last week and with utterances of Soviet spokesmen generally.

Only the highest governmental and military authorities in the United Nations know whether a second front is to be opened this year. One may well be. But the public has been guided toward acceptance of the belief that a delay may be necessary by the stress laid authoritatively and repeatedly on the seriousness of the shipping situation by recent vigorous restatement by RAF Bomber Command Chief Air Marshal Arthur T. Harris of the British and American plan to destroy industrial Germany city by city, and by counsels of caution that have been multiplying among knowledgeable speakers and writers here.

Underground Leader's Warning

Among the most noteworthy of these has been the warning from the Socialist leader of the underground patriotic movement in France, Andre Phillip, newly escaped to this country. He was reported as saying, "We always hoped we should have a second front without having it talked about first. It is bad for people's nerves to have them expecting it from day to day and the result might be a breakdown."

[The British Broadcasting Corporation in a recent French-language transmission to Europe, warned the French people not to believe Nazi-inspired rumors of United Nations landings on the continent, the CBS shortwave listening station in New York reported.

"We warn listeners against such rumors which, as evidence shows, are spread by the enemy to create discouragement," the BBC said.

"We appeal to our listeners to attach no truth to all these false reports; we also ask them to remind their compatriots, whenever they have the occasion to do so, that the success of a military operation depends on the secrecy which surrounds it, and that this secret is jealously kept by the Allied General Staff. Consequently, all information coming from so-called 'well-informed' people can only be false."]

M. Phillip added it would be a "terrible thing if there were an unsuccessful landing with all Frenchmen who aided the United Nations forces being killed afterwards in Nazi reprisals. It would be a terrible thing, too, if you just had a general rising of the population which had been neither organized nor armed beforehand," he said.

Japanese Are Advancing In 'Hidden' Offensive

fective use in the vital struggles going on elsewhere.

Such an enforced policy of marking time and holding defensive positions postpones Australia's opportunity for profitable participation in the war and increases the menace to China and Russia.

But the web of bases which the Japanese have spread around this continent has had other effects. It has put a greater strain on Allied air strength by dispersing targets far and wide all over the Southwest Pacific area.

More Bombers Needed

Until the number of Allied bombers is greatly increased the effectiveness of attacks on any one target is diminished.

It has also complicated the problems facing any Allied offensive move. Wherever the Allies move land-based aircraft will impede their progress and bases will require individual attack from the sea.

Looked at from some angles the Allied position in this area has deteriorated in the past few months and certainly since Japanese landing at Gona and their advance to Port Moresby's backdoor.

Without knowing the full story of this Japanese move it looks as if the United Nations were decidedly caught off base and have lost for some time any opportunity of moving to the offensive in New Guinea.

Deep Concern in Australia

All this has naturally produced a feeling of restlessness and doubt in Australia. People are wondering whether the long series of disasters since the war with Japan began has created a spirit of overcaution in the English Command.

If they are still waiting until the largest army they can produce from Australia is ready down to the last button, there are vocal advocates for fighting tooth and nail with what forces the Allies have now at their disposal and thus trying to deprive the Japanese, even locally, of the initiative.

The crisis of this war has mounted to such pitch that there is deep fear that it may all be over before the United Nations are ready to strike from the Pacific, and the Allied cause will simply go by default.

While the clamor in London and Washington goes up for a second front in Europe, there is growing insistence here for the second front now from Australia. Too much, it is thought, potential strength of the Allied nations is to be found sitting on the sidelines watching the battles in Russia, Libya, and the Atlantic.

Strong Case for Attack

Tens of thousands of seasoned troops stationed in this country are suffering though impotence of being unable to get at the enemy.

Although the importance of the

Continued from Page 1

Pacific war may be exaggerated when looked at from down here, a strong case can be made out for an attack on Japan which would go a long way to bring relief to other fronts.

But whatever unrest there may be at Allied inability to strike from Australia now, there are certain facts that keep their hands bound and make them powerless to move.

Naval Power Vital

Japanese strategy has made it impossible for the United Nations to advance without sufficient naval strength to meet any possible Japanese concentration, without sufficient shipping to carry an invading task force, and without very much greater air strength of the right sort than the United Nations now have.

If these prerequisites for an offensive were present, the United Nations could move into battle at once.

Japan's land strength all around the Australian continent isn't formidable. It is scarcely more than a holding force to protect their bases. This war out here will never be decided by land forces. It is a naval and air war.

What has been lost can only be retaken by the same methods that the Japanese themselves used, naval strength with 100 per cent air protection.

Unhappily at present the Japanese hold the advantages for this kind of warfare and they will go on doing so until the forces of the United Nations here can get what is necessary to outmaneuver them.

Martin Says Aroff Suggested Story

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4 (AP)—When Naval Intelligence officers began to pry into the circumstances under which Lieut. Commander Maurice N. Aroff acquired Tony Martin's $950 automobile, Commander Aroff proposed concocting a story of payments made and promised, Mr. Martin told a Navy court-martial.

On this statement, part of the radio and motion-picture singer's day-long testimony, the Navy leaned today for support of its charge that Commander Aroff was guilty of falsehood as well as scandalous behavior in his conduct of the San Francisco District Office of Naval Officer Procurement.

The prosecution contends that, in violation of Navy code, Commander Aroff accepted the automobile as a gift in return for facilitating Mr. Martin's enlistment as a Chief Specialist in the Naval Reserve at a time when the entertainer was but a step from the Army Draft, and then told questioners he had paid for the machine.

Mr. Martin corroborated both allegations.

Father of 9 Enlists; Family to Get $198

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Government and Earl Pomerleau, father of nine children, got their heads together on how he could help fight the war and still take care of his family. Mr. Pomerleau left for the Great Lakes Naval Training School yesterday.

Mr. Pomerleau, who has been a grain shoveler at a linseed oil plant, enlisted as a Third-Class Carpenter's Mate. That pays $78 a month. Out of it under the Federal allotment plan for servicemen, he will contribute $22 a month for his family, to which the Government adds $28 for his wife, $12 for the first child, and $10 for each of the other eight—$198 altogether.

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Britain Waives Ancient Law On American Service Courts

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 4—Britain this week is setting aside one of the fundamental principles of British law so as to enable American troops in the United Kingdom to be tried by American Service Courts.

A bill which in effect withdraws all members of the military or naval forces of the United States from the jurisdiction of any British Criminal Court, is described here as epoch-making and, little short of revolutionary.

Comment in the press and judicial circles emphasizes that practical application of the measure will call for a great deal of good will and collaboration between American and British authorities.

Objections Overcome

Although the bill was passed speedily today by the House of Commons, as it was earlier in the week by the House of Lords, there remains some unofficial concern over its consequences.

Difference in Codes

This concern was epitomized by Lord Atkins, one of the Lords of Appeals, who pointed out in a letter to The Times, of London, that under the agreement an act by an American soldier which is an offense under the British code could only be punished if the same act were an offense under the American code of military law. He urged therefore that Parliament make sure that equal crimes receive equal punishment in visiting courts.

He recognized, however, that because of the readiness of Americans to help Britain, there should be little hesitancy in granting the American request for legal jurisdiction over its soldiers and sailors in the British Isles.

In the House of Commons objections took a more critical turn as when Conservative Admiral Tufton Percy Beamish declared that the measure was "astonishing" and that the American Government's request "read like a polite ultimatum."

Laborite Samuel Silverman asked if "this is the kind of cooperation to which some people look after the war? Are all our affairs to be dictated from Washington?"

Concern, however, was somewhat allayed by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, who, in asking the House of Commons to pass the bill today, declared that American authorities had promised to deal out punishment "no less severe" than British courts.

Content of Agreement

This parliamentary action will bring into effect an agreement embodied in an exchange of letters between Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Ambassador John G. Winant, dated July 27 but just published here today.

An essential passage in Mr. Eden's letter declares that the "readiness of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to agree to the exercise by United States Service Courts of exclusive jurisdiction in respect to offences by members of their forces is based on the assumption that the United States Service authorities and Courts concerned will be able and willing to try and, on conviction, punish all criminal offenses which members of United States forces may be alleged on sufficient evidence to have committed in the United Kingdom, and that the United States authorities are agreeable in principle to investigate and deal appropriately with any alleged criminal offenses committed by members of the United States forces in the United Kingdom which may be brought to their noitce by competent British authorities, or which American authorities may find to have taken place."

Reciprocal Arrangement

Ambassador Winant's response contains a formal agreement to this and also implicity accepts Mr. Eden's suggestion that if occasion should arise, the United States would grant a reciprocal agreement for trial by British Service Courts of all criminal offenses which may be committed on American territory by members of British military or naval forces.

A partial precedent for this formal revolution in English jurisprudence is to be found in an Anglo-French agreement during the World War under which British military courts and not French criminal courts exercised jurisdiction over British soldiers in France.

This arrangement, however, was by no means as far-reaching as the present Anglo-American accord, which was based on the belief that Britain and the United States have the same fundamental ideals of order, law, and justice.

Basis of British Law

Even so the agreement, it is pointed out here, sets aside for the first time one of the bases of English law which is asserted with special emphasis in the historic statutes of praemunire. In these statutes—put into operation in 1392—it is stated that all charges relating to crime alleged to have been committed within the Realm, whatever the nationality or condition of the person accused, are a matter for determination of the King's Courts alone.

Britain's famous "Bobby," as the Lord Chancellor made clear during the debate in the House of Lords, retains his right and duty to arrest and detain members of the American forces suspected of criminal offences. But instead of bringing them before magistrates he will henceforth report them to the United States Commander.

Mass Arrests of Paris Jews

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 4 (AP)—The French police, prodded by the German Gestapo, started mass arrests of Jews in Paris suddenly at 4 a. m. July 16 and touched off at least five days of terror during which many committed suicide rather than submit to arrest, according to a letter reprinted in the newspaper Berner Tagwacht Aug. 3.

In all 27,000 were arrested and sent to concentration camps as previously reported in brief dispatches. The letter, giving details of the roundup, was printed by the Tagwacht with the editorial comment that "we cannot keep silent."

The writer of the letter said that although the arrests were begun July 16 they still were continuing on the date of writing, July 21, with Jews being picked up on the streets.

Women were interned in the Paris Hippodrome while girls and women without children were taken to Drancy to await final determination of their cases. Some fatalities were reported among those arrested.

The Hippodrome was filled with so many people that there was room for them to sleep only in a sitting position.

The writer of the letter said that many Parisians extended sympathy to the Jews, warning them not to go to their apartments. Keys to cellars and vacant apartments were given Jews so that they could escape the Gestapo. Children left behind were quickly adopted.

There were a few cases of apartments left behind by Jews being plundered, the writer said, but he added that these were few.

Up to the time of writing no direct word had been received from the arrested Jews, the writer said. It has been reported that Jews first taken to Drancy since have been sent to Germany and Poland.

Japanese Liner Leaves Shanghai With Repatriates

TOKYO. From Japanese Broadcasts, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Japanese diplomatic exchange liner Tatuta Maru sailed from Shanghai today with 276 repatriates from points in China outside Shanghai. The party included 146 British, 115 Indians, 11 Norwegians, one Belgian, and three Netherlanders, a Domei dispatch said. The ship is expected to reach Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, late this month.

A Domei dispatch, meanwhile, said that 10 British and American Army and Navy officers have arrived at the war prisoners camp of Zentsuji on the South Japanese Island of Shikoku.

The only prisoner named was Lieutenant Wilson, attached to the Naval Attaché's office of the Tokyo Embassy.

[The Navy Directory lists a Lieut. William R. Wilson as assigned to the former United States Embassy in Tokyo.]

Frank Calls Attack Work of Fascists

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 4 (AP)—Waldo Frank, United States writer and lecturer, expressed the belief today that the beating he suffered Sunday was the work of "a small Fascist element" which did not represent the true sentiments of the Argentine people.

Mr. Frank said he deeply appreciated the expressions of sympathy and repudiation of the assault which had come to him from Argentines of many classes.

Police still were searching for his six assailants. One was identified yesterday through a hat he lost.

It was learned that the attack was planned within a few hours after the Argentine Government had declared Mr. Frank persona non grata. Inquiries at Mr. Frank's apartment house the night before the attack had disclosed to them that he lived alone.

'The Marseillaise' Echoes During Nazi Reprisals

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Twenty French hostages shot by the Germans recently at Chavannes chorused "The Marseillaise" in tones "heard far away" as the Nazi officer barked orders to the firing squad, the Fighting French press service reported.

In the city's social center—Near Park Avenue—Within walking distance from Third Church of Christ, Scientist
Low Summer Rates are:
SINGLE with BATH . . . from $3.00
DOUBLE with BATH . . . from $4.00
2-ROOM SUITES . . . from $5.00
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.50 PER PERSON
La Salle du Bois Restaurant, Air Cooled
The HOTEL LA SALLE
30 EAST 60th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Giving requires good sense
—Ovid
GEORG JENSEN INC.
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.
NEW YORK

American Soldiers 'Knuckle Down'

Associated Press from U. S. Army

It's Time Out for Fun at Post in Iceland

Some United States soldiers in Iceland amuse themselves in a leisure period with an old neighborhood pastime—a game of marbles. So they "knuckle down" at play as well as at work.

Mussolini Warns Of 'Idle Dreams' On Second Front

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 4 (AP)—An unheralded speech by Premier Mussolini to warn against "idle dreams" about a second front was disclosed today.

Mussolini flew to Gorizia, in Northeastern Italy near the border of Slovenia, July 31 and made one of his famous balcony speeches from the staff headquarters there after conferences with his officers on measures to keep order in the Italian-occupied area of Yugoslavia.

"The law in Italy will be applied in unrelenting manner against those who nourish idle dreams on this or that side of the frontier," dispatches to Switzerland quoted him as declaring:

"There will not be a second front here any more than elsewhere in the world.

"The Axis and the tri-partite powers have in their hands the means for victory."

His was the second reference by a high Italian to a second front in recent months.

U. S. Forces Share in Bank Holiday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 4—American troops in London shared in Britain's third wartime August bank holiday yesterday, specializing in sight-seeing tours.

A typical group of United States seamen, their white saucer caps distinguishing them from British sailors, inspected the bomb damage at St. Paul's Cathedral, and for the first time in history a large party of American officers were guests at Lord's, London's famous cricket ground.

These officers were guests of one of the team captains of the match in the pavilion, from which all other visitors were rigidly excluded.

Most of the Americans had never seen a game of cricket before, and were much intrigued by the strange rules and conventions of the cricket field. They saw three batsmen out in six balls. The game lasted seven hours, but the Americans went away early.

Capacity Crowd Out

The game was watched by 25,000 persons, filling the ground to capacity. Significantly there were only four automobiles in the parking space. One of these belonged to the cinema news photographers. This circumstance was due to the fact that all pleasure motoring has ceased in this country.

On the Portsmouth Road, where 3,000 cars used to pass every hour, only three were seen yesterday in three miles.

In the Mall, in front of Buckingham Palace, at one point yesterday the only vehicle in sight was a tricycle ridden by an elderly man. Rural roads throughout the country were crowded with cyclists taking full advantage of the absence of motor cars.

In London many persons visited the Hurlingham Country Club, where the famous polo grounds are now plowed up and divided into gardening allotments, and the only reminder of past pleasures is the score of the last chukker (four-minute period) played three years ago and which has not yet been removed from the score board.

Long Wait for Trains

Despite appeals from the Government to people not to travel unnecessarily, the depleted train services to the seaside were packed over the week end.

Many seaside resorts report record numbers of visitors. But it is not likely that they will do so again. One of the crowded seaside resorts had a serious daylight air raid. Nearly everywhere people had to wait for hours for trains. When travelers arrived they had to queue for more hours for food, and many of them had to sleep in shelters because no other accommodation was available.

But the majority of the public responded to the Government's appeal, spending the holidays at home. In London huge crowds listened to bands in the parks, watched open-air Shakespeare or the ballet, and went boating wherever they could find room on the river.

Spare Time Output In Britain Aids War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Various plans to utilize spare time of persons not engaged in the war effort have been studied in Great Britain with some success, according to the Department of Commerce.

One of the most successful is the employment of about 100 girls working about three hours each evening preparing airplane wires.

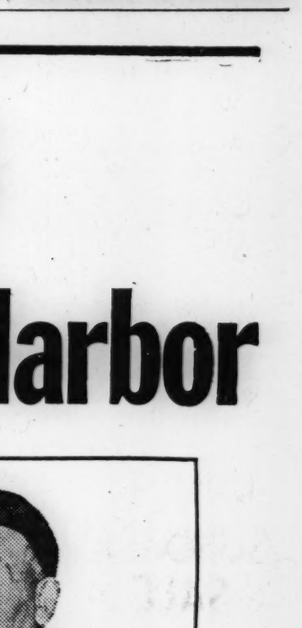
The wires are cut into lengths, ends tinned and thimbles affixed to be made ready for plane assembly. Air raid shelters are used as workshops. The short period of employment is said to have resulted in a remarkable rate of production.

Canada's Bangors On U-Boat Patrol

ABOARD A CANADIAN WARSHIP, Aug. 4 (CP)—A lethal type of heavy-duty antisubmarine ship is helping guard Canada's St. Lawrence highway to the sea.

The ships, hitherto strictly on the secret list of the Royal Canadian Navy, are the Bangors—compact fighting units and are first-class convoy vessels whose high maneuverability, speed, and offensive equipment make the work of marauding submarines more and more hazardous.

They are excellent minesweepers, fine ships to have handy when rescue work must be attempted or towing done, and sturdy vessels that can take tremendous poundings from heavy seas.



Men like these broke 706 production records since Pearl Harbor

"At **AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY** we erected 41,837 tons of structural steel for war projects during June—establishing an all-time monthly record."

"In the first six months of 1942, we men of **AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY** have established a total of 408 new production records."

"It takes a list as long as your arm to show the 100 production records busted by **CARNEGIE-ILLINOIS STEEL CORPORATION** workers so far in 1942."

"At **COLUMBIA STEEL COMPANY** we have broken over 90 production records since Pearl Harbor, and we expect to follow this with many more."

"At **FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY** we built and delivered more ships in the first six months of 1942 than in the entire year 1941."

"Here at **H. C. FRICK COKE COMPANY** we're mining the largest amount of coal in all our history."

"In the month of May, **NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY** delivered its five-millionth piece of ordnance for use by United States fighting forces."

"We employees of **OLIVER IRON MINING COMPANY** are breaking all records in the production of iron ore for vital steel materials. We shall keep up our all-out war effort."

"Hard work and intelligent planning made it possible for our group to smash 27 records in **TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY.**"

..and still they're not satisfied

Look at these pictures. Free Americans—typical of the 338,000 in the plants of United States Steel.

They and their fellow workers have broken 706 production records since Pearl Harbor.

What *is* a production record? It may be something tremendous, like our shipyard launching four United States Navy destroyers in 50 minutes. It may be cutting only three minutes off the time of filling or emptying a furnace.

Big records and little records—add them all together, and they count up to millions of tons of steel—cannon, bombs, tanks, planes, pipelines and ship-plates. United States Steel's current production of ship-plates is at a rate in excess of 100 ships a month. And more steel pours out of our mills day after day than from all the mills of Germany.

☆ ☆ ☆

The above report of progress is presented in the public interest. This is the people's war. The people are entitled to these facts.

UNITED STATES STEEL

OPERATING COMPANIES:

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY and CYCLONE FENCE DIVISION
BOYLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
CARNEGIE-ILLINOIS STEEL CORPORATION
COLUMBIA STEEL COMPANY
FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK CO.
H. C. FRICK COKE COMPANY
MICHIGAN LIMESTONE AND CHEMICAL CO.
NATIONAL MINING COMPANY
NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY
OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY
OLIVER IRON MINING COMPANY
PITTSBURGH LIMESTONE CORPORATION
SCULLY STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD CO.
UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY
U. S. COAL & COKE COMPANY
UNIVERSAL ATLAS CEMENT COMPANY
VIRGINIA BRIDGE COMPANY

Eric McNair Happy Again Under Capable Wing of Philadelphia's Connie Mack

Former Red Sox Player Tries Comeback With A's

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Philadelphia Athletics are the visiting attraction at Fenway Park for three days and with them is Eric McNair, who played in this town for three years. Jimmy Dykes must have figured the Mississippi boy was through as a big leaguer when he cut him loose a while back. But the manager of the A's is not so sure. Certainly, if anyone in the majors can get more good baseball out of the little infielder, Connie Mack is the man.

McNair was never completely happy away from Shibe Park and the influence of the talented Mr. Mack. Eric had a couple of fair seasons at Fenway and for a while helped Dykes, but he could not match his peak years in a Philadelphia uniform.

Plays Shortstop

This is McNair's 13th campaign under the big top, yet he is still a young man and should be able to go along under Connie for two or three more trips around the schedule. The A's had had shortstop trouble all year, but when Eric arrived on the scene the hole was plugged. However, there are so many other things wrong with the Mackmen, it will take more than a comeback by little "Mac" to get them out of the cellar.

Recent team averages reveal that the A's have not been a consistently good ball club either at the plate or in the field. Neither has their pitching looked good, but no manager can expect to get sound cooperation from the hill when the offense and defense are not functioning properly. Connie's only hope in the weeks ahead is to overtake the Senators and finish seventh.

Winning Pitcher

A winning pitcher with a losing outfit is Phil Marchildon, a Canadian from Pennetang, Ont. Phil came to Boston with a flattering 12 won and eight lost record, which is very good indeed when one realizes the shortcomings on the Philadelphia club. With better support, he could have had 15 or 18 wins by now. However, Marchildon made the headlines recently not because he was winning, but rather because he was hitting. He is a member of that exclusive society, the hitting pitcher.

Connie Mack has owned a few hurlers who could step up to the plate and speak with authority, such as Fred Heimach, Stan Baumgartner, Jack Coombs, Joe Bush, Ed Rommel, Rube Walberg, and George Earnshaw. But Marchildon may have a record which none of them could touch. He won three games in a row with his bat. In succession he got the White Sox, Tigers and White Sox, two of the games going overtime.

Dick Siebert became the first of the A's to go over the 100 mark in base hits, followed closely by Bob Johnson. Bob, by the way, is Connie's top man in run production.

* * *

Briefs . . . Before coming to the Hub, the A's stopped off at Cooperstown, the birthplace of baseball, and lost an exhibition to the Cardinals, 5-2 . . . Down at Wilmington, Del., the Braves were beaten, 10-1, by the class B outfit in that town . . . Jimmy Wallace was pounded for eight runs in two innings by his former teammates . . . The Red Sox are two games ahead of their 1941 pace in the American League . . . On Aug. 4 of last year they were in third place, 5½ contests in back of Cleveland.

* * *

Johnny Pesky is just one percentage point under his lifetime minor-league batting average, which is .325 . . . Few young hitters have ever been more consistent than Johnny as they moved up the ladder . . . The Braves today opened a two-game series at Philadelphia . . . The Braves are two engagements behind their 1941 pace in the National . . . The A's are behind their series with every other club except the Red Sox . . . This is Connie Mack's 42nd consecutive year at the helm of the A's.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	70	33	.680	
Cleveland	59	47	.557	12½
Boston	57	46	.553	13
St. Louis	54	53	.505	18
Detroit	51	55	.481	20½
Chicago	43	55	.439	24½
Washington	41	61	.402	28½
Philadelphia	42	67	.385	31

Results Aug. 3

No games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	73	30	.709	
St. Louis	62	38	.620	9½
Cincinnati	54	47	.535	18
New York	54	50	.519	19½
Pittsburgh	45	53	.459	25½
Chicago	48	57	.457	26
Boston	43	63	.406	31½
Philadelphia	29	70	.293	42

Results Aug. 3

Brooklyn 7, New York 4. (8 inns.)

Only game scheduled.

Di Maggio Is Creeping Up In A. L. Race

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Ted Williams is still leading the American League in hitting but there's a danger signal ahead for the Boston Red Sox slugger in the person of his old rival, Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees.

The Yankee outfielder has entered the .300 circle for the first time this season with a mark of .304 and while he's far behind William's .346, he still has time to give the Red Sox star a run for the batting crown. Di Maggio's teammate, Joe Gordon continues very much in the running with .341.

In the National League, Brooklyn's Pete Reiser maintains his position in front with a mark of .343, followed by Ernie Lombardi of the Boston Braves with .336.

The 10 leaders in each league:

American League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Williams, Boston	101	355	89	123	.346
Gordon, New York	96	355	54	121	.341
Wright, Chicago	64	221	35	74	.335
Spence, Washington	100	423	64	140	.331
Doerr, Boston	95	365	45	119	.326
Pesky, Boston	98	407	66	132	.324
Stephens, St. Louis	105	422	66	133	.315
Case, Washington	76	301	55	94	.312
Fleming, Cleveland	107	381	55	116	.305
J. Di Maggio, N. Y.	103	405	79	123	.304

National League

Reiser, Brooklyn	87	341	71	117	.343
Lombardi, Boston	77	214	22	72	.336
Medwick, Brooklyn	98	381	53	125	.328
Slaughter, St. Louis	98	383	63	122	.319
Musial, St. Louis	87	290	58	92	.317
Fletcher, Pittsburgh	93	318	61	100	.314
Novikoff, Chicago	89	334	33	103	.308
Mize, New York	95	371	64	111	.299
W. Cooper, St. Louis	80	267	39	79	.296
Elliott, Pittsburgh	94	369	49	107	.290

Around The Hub

Tony Guimelli and Frank Rao, Metacomet pro-amateur combination, scored a reduced 124 to win low net in the N. E. P. G. A. feature at the Pawtucket Golf Club in Rhode Island yesterday. As the affair was played Metropolitan style, each pro was allowed to pair with three amateur partners, and with another Metacomet golfer, Arthur Addeo, Guimelli also tied for low gross. The Guimelli-Addeo twosome had 137 for the 36 holes to tie Pro Vin Obey and Amateur Ed Marrone of Worcester Country Club.

* * *

The N. E. A. A. A. U. plans to hold its junior track and field championships Aug. 30 at Stone Park Stadium in Dedham under the direction of Ralph Colson. This will mark the first time in several years that the junior championships have been held. Entries close Aug. 24.

* * *

Alec Bowman of The Christian Science Monitor won Class A in the weekly Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament at George Wright yesterday when he scored an 85-83. Class B was won by Al McSwan of the Herald.

* * *

Briefs: Helen Coffey of Nashua carded a 95 to win medalist honors in the New Hampshire women's annual golf tournament which opened at Manchester Country Club yesterday. The field, due to wartime gas restrictions, numbered only 24 . . . Pleasant Park Yacht Club is holding a meeting at the club house in Winthrop tonight. A representative from the Coast Guard is scheduled to speak on the Coast Guard Auxiliary . . . The Norwood American Legion junior nine and Brockton High School are due to meet tonight in the opening game of the final series for the State diamond title. Norway beat Medford High last night 5-3 . . . Linn S. Wells, baseball and hockey coach at Bowdoin for 11 years, and Nelson W. Nitchman, football coach at Colby, have joined the services. Both are lieutenants, junior grade, Wells with the Naval Reserve and Nitchman with the Coast Guard.

Essex Four-Ball

Pairings and starting times for the 27th annual Essex County Club four-ball golf tournament, which begins Thursday and continues through Saturday, have been announced as follows:

First Round

9:30—R. E. Noble (8) and R. P. Daniels (7) vs. F. C. Church (9) and C. Pierson (5).
9:38—A. S. Morrison (7) and E. M. Winslow (8) vs. John Jacobs (11) and Pierce Edmunds (6).
9:46—J. P. Chase (7) and E. H. Learnard (6) vs. R. E. Noble, Jr. (10) and R. P. Daniels, Jr. (4).
9:52—W. Stuart Young (9) and G. Sherrill (8) vs. G. W. A. Hammond (10) and Dana Draper (7).

Second Round

2:04—Durham Jones (5) and J. V. R. Bright (8) vs. T. T. Miller (13) and E. L. Beckwith (9).
2:12—C. C. Hewitt (10) and I. B. Harding (10) vs. Thomas C. Wales (8) and Cyril Cochrane (10).
2:20—E. J. Woefel (6) and Gordon Allen (9) vs. B. A. Goodale (4) and H. Jaques (5).
2:44—P. M. Roberts (10) and G. A. Sawyer (11) vs. J. J. Leonard (7) and Arthur Connolly (8).
2:52—H. R. Shepley, Jr. (6) and J. A. Sweetser (14) vs. T. C. Chase (8) and U. H. Crocker (13).
3:00—Dr. W. J. Gardner (8) and L. W. Cochrane (6) vs. F. M. Healy (11) and R. H. Knight (10).

Round a Day

1:00—C. D. Filley (9) and Huston Rawls (13) vs. Louis Curtis (12) and J. McG. Means (10).
1:08—E. M. Wrightington (9) and H. C. Van Voorhis (11) vs. W. S. Febiger (13) and A. Blanchard (10).
1:16—I. S. Hall (13) and James B. Willing (8) vs. F. Sargent (4) and W. C. Hammond, Jr. (10).
1:24—P. M. Batchelder (13) and Joe Batchelder (3) vs. S. R. Allen (6) and E. A. Weeks (8).
1:32—R. E. Brewer (14) and T. P. Curtis (14) vs. J. E. McLaughlin (14) and partner.
1:40—Dr. C. T. Porter (6) and W. O. Kenney (6) vs. R. S. Steinert (11) and E. Carl Shotwell (9).
1:48—D. F. Dennett (11) and M. O. Whiting (11) vs. J. J. Minot (9) and H. W. Minot (9).
1:56—A. G. Fitzgerald (14) and partner vs. O. K. Anderson (13) and Kirke A. Neal (14).

To Groom Service Team

Wide World; Roof Studio

Strategy Board for Army Eleven

Maj. Wallace Wade, center, former head coach at Duke University in Durham, N. C., who is now preparing to groom the Army All-Star football team for its game with the Washington Redskins at the Los Angeles Coliseum Aug. 30, has surrounded himself with no lack of coaching talent. At the left is Ed (Babe) Horrell, head coach of the University of California at Los Angeles, and at the right is Newell (Jeff) Cravath, head coach of Southern California, both of whom have been appointed the major's aides

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Case Having Best Year

With nothing more romantic left in this waning 1942 American League campaign than a seventh-place duel with Connie Mack's Athletics, the Washington Senators are merely playing out their schedule. At least two of Clark Griffith's hired hands, however, are not taking it lying down. Stan Spence, the Red Sox cast-off in center field, is one. The other is George Case. Despite the second division influence, the fleet Trenton, N. J., boy is having his best year.

When Case took a train out of Chicago Sunday night at the close of the last western tour, he had 94 hits in 301 times up for a good .312 average, and he has stolen 25 bases. Only nine regulars in the circuit, including Spence, were ahead of him in the batting race.

Not His Fault

They always said that Georgie, whose specialty was stealing bases, would not stay around in the majors long because nobody had yet thought up a way to steal first base. But the young gentleman under discussion is getting down there often enough by routine methods these days to rate as one of the top all-round performers in the profession. It is no fault of his, nor of Spence, that the Senators are going to finish out of the money.

Case started the current season with a lifetime .291 batting mark, getting over the charmed level in 1938 at .305 and the following year at .302. But in '39, '40 and '41 he went steadily down hill, both at the plate and in stolen bases. It was .302 to .293 to .271 in one department; 51 to 35 to 33 in the other. A lengthening of the slide might have meant a seat on the bench and a salary cut—perhaps even a return to the minors.

But Georgie today is taking care of his future and making the pitchers pay for what they did to him in the past. In Cleveland the other afternoon he stole three bases in one game and has averaged better than one a contest for two weeks. With a flag winner, they would be comparing him with Cobb and heroes of other years. But he is paying the penalty of all deserving players low in the race.

* * *

Now that the Yankees and Dodgers have removed the interest from the pennant races, more attention will be paid through August and September to individual achievements, such as the number one rookie of fast company. A year ago Pete Reiser, with his National League batting crown, and Elmer Riddle, with the lowest earned run average among pitchers of the same circuit, were the leaders.

The race this time involves such promising young men as Criscola and Stephens of the Browns, Harry Walker and Musial of the Cardinals, Pesky of the Red Sox, Borowy of the Yankees, Lamanno of the Reds, and Fleming at Cleveland. Some of these boys will be missing in '43, having joined Uncle Sam's armed forces, but they will be leaving fine records behind, and all will be welcome when this scrap is over.

George Case

Stephens Stars

Borowy has lost only one start for the Yankees, while winning 10. His earned run average is also good. Walker, a Johnny-come-lately, is further proof that the Cards never run out of high class freshman talent. It is hinted that Billy Southworth in '43 will convert him into a first baseman. Pesky has filled the much-discussed shortstop hole left by Manager Joe Cronin at Fenway Park. Fleming has helped Lou Boudreau through a successful managerial debut.

But it looks from this distance as if the mythical award belongs to Vern Stephens. High in both batting and run production, this Toledo rookie has been the offensive spark in the climb of the Browns to the first division and made Luke Sewell's one of the best piloting jobs of the year. Vern can hit a ball for distance and do it in the clutch, and his fielding is big league. He may be the top man at his berth in another year.

Neyland Adds to Squad

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Sixteen more lieutenants, non-commissioned officers, and privates have been added to the eastern division of the All-Army football team, which Col. Robert Neyland will round into shape at Yale University.

The group includes, Lieut. Dave Allerdice, probably the greatest passer ever developed at Princeton; Pvt. George Cafego, Tennessee's great back of a few years ago; Pvt. Jackie Hunt of Marshall College, the nation's high-scorer of 1940; Lieut. Roy Bucek, Texas A. & M. guard; Lieut. Eino Sarkkinen, Oho State end, and Corp. Albert Basi, Chicago Bears' guard.

The 16 brought to 35 the total number of players already named by Colonel Neyland, former Tennessee coach. By next Monday he'll have a squad of 70 on hand for a month's training before the team makes its debut against the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds, Sept. 12, in the Herald Tribune's annual game for its Fresh Air Fund and Army Emergency Relief.

The players and camps:

Backs — Lieutenant Allerdice, Air Force, Camp Bowie, Texas; George Cafego, Fort Eustis, Va.; Lieut. Walter A. Luther, Fort Ord, Calif.; Lieut. Mike Byelene, Camp Shelby, Miss.; Bill Smaltz, Fort Eustis, Va.; Jack Hunt Advanced Flying, Blytheville, Ark.; Viscount A. Francis, Air Base, Lincoln, Neb.; Jack Flack, Keesler Field, Miss.

Ends — Lieutenant Sarkkinen, Sloan Field, Texas.

Tackles—Robert H. Wood, Camp Wheeler, Ga. and Sergeant Joe Daniels, Cochran Field, Ga.

Guards—Lieutenant Bucek and Corporal Baisi, Camp Robinson, Ark.

Centers — Lieutenant Gilbert Kuhn, Tucson, Ariz.; Corp. William Diehl, Fort Lewis, Calif., and Henry Adams, Camp Croft, S. C.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	355	89	123	24	101	.346
Doerr	365	45	119	32	72	.326
Pesky	407	66	132	1	30	.324
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	427	77	126	11	35	.295
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Lupien	222	30	72	3	38	.265
Finney	215	37	55	1	23	.256
Fox	238	36	60	3	40	.252
Tabor	360	38	88	6	48	.244
Peacock	154	10	35	0	10	.227
Conroy	201	17	39	4	17	.194
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

Lombardi	214	22	72	8	32	.336
Kluttz	160	18	46	1	25	.288
Holmes	397	38	109	3	26	.275
Waner	228	34	59	2	26	.259
Miller	416	38	102	4	34	.245
Fernandez	399	43	97	6	41	.243
West	321	38	78	11	35	.243
Gremp	147	9	35	3	16	.238
Roberge	60	6	14	1	6	.233
Sisti	293	35	66	4	28	.225
Demaree	187	19	42	3	24	.225
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	195	18	42	5	17	.215
Masi	56	11	12	0	5	.214
Cooney	156	18	31	0	6	.199

Golf Year Is on Par With Past

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 4 (AP)—Tournament golf is about ready to end its war year on a financial par with other seasons.

Pros will have collected just as much prize money and will have been trailed by just as many spectators as before.

That's the word passed along by Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. Tournament Manager.

Like all seasons, this one has produced players who appear destined to take places next to the stars of the past. Chick Harbert, of Battle Creek, Mich., is one such a fellow.

He won the St. Paul open championship yesterday in a play-off with Dutch Harrison, the lean, drawling Arkansan from Harrisburg, Pa. He won it sensationally by melting six strokes off par on the Keller Public Links for a 66. Harrison came in with a 75.

Harbert's 31-35 trick gave him $1,000 first prize, boosted his year's winnings to $4,692 for sixth place among the top 10 headed by Ben Hogan, $12,143. Harrison took $750, bringing his earnings to $4,100 and seventh place.

While most of the other pros were on their way to Toronto, Ont., today for the $3,000 Canadian open Thursday through Sunday, Harbert was on his way home, planning not to enter.

Following the Canadian tournament is the $5,000 Rochester, N. Y., open Aug. 13-16. Chick is planning to go to that one.

"There are six tentative dates set after the Rochester meet before the season officially ends," Corcoran said. "So far the pros have collected a total of $130,000 in prize money and should reach the six-year average of $175,000.

"Some $100,000 has been given to war relief through tournaments and Red Cross benefit matches and in 22 tournaments thus far the golfers have played before 400,000 persons, as many as at any time in the past."

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 6-3, Newark 1-1.
Jersey City 11, Rochester 4.
Montreal 19, Baltimore 9.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Minneapolis 4-2, Columbus 3-3.
Milwaukee 12-5, Louisville 9-5.
Toledo 5-4, St. Paul 2-2.
Indianapolis 1, Kansas City 0.

Pacific Coast League

South All Stars 1, North All Stars 0.
Only game scheduled.

Eastern League

Binghamton 15, Springfield 2.
Williamsport 8, Elmira 3.
Albany 4, Scranton 3 (10 innings).
Only games scheduled.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 9, Dallas 3.
Fort Worth 7, Tulsa 2.
Houston 5-11, San Antonio 3-1.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

New Orleans 5, Nashville 2.
Memphis 9, Atlanta 3.
Chattanooga at Little Rock, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	8	3	0	1.000
Hughson	24	12	3	.500
Brown	14	6	2	.750
Dobson	20	7	6	.538
Ryba	13	2	2	.500
Wagner	21	9	10	.474
Judd	21	7	8	.467
Terry	16	4	5	.444
Newsome	20	7	9	.438
Butland	15	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	19	1	0	1.000
Salvo	16	5	3	.625
Tost	26	9	7	.563
Sain	28	4	4	.500
Tobin	26	9	14	.391
Javery	31	7	13	.350
Earley	19	4	8	.333
Wallace	19	1	3	.250
Donovan	19	1	4	.200

Numbers for Caddies

TORONTO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Note to Canadian Open golf tourney entrants: You may relax, men. The Royal Canadian Golf Association has ruled that only caddies will have to wear numbers in the Canadian open, starting Thursday.

The decision followed a minor revolt among players at the recent Tam O'Shanter meet in Chicago in which contestants were required to wear numbers.

The Army has taken over the huge Auditorium of Atlantic City, scene of ice hockey and indoor football games.

Cravath, Horrell to Assist Wade in Conditioning Team

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Southern California, or at least that large percentage of the population which is vitally interested in football, is looking forward with keen anticipation to the Army All-Star-Washington Redskins grid game to be held here Aug. 30 in the Coliseum.

Big news of the week was the announcement by Maj. Wallace Wade, former football coach at Duke University at Durham, N. C., that Jeff Cravath, football mentor at the University of Southern California, and Babe Horrell, who occupies the same position at the University of California at Los Angeles, would assist him in grooming the service men's eleven into shape for the difficult assignment ahead of them.

The problem is acute, Major Wade says, because the potential members of the team are scattered in camps throughout the United States and will have to be collected and then put through a rigid training program. The players will not, in most cases, have had the advantages of the regular spring training programs to which they were accustomed while participating in ntercollegate competition. As if that were not enough, professional players are never an easy mark and the Redskins undoubtedly will be keyed up for this important game.

The Army squad will be composed of 80 players, who under present plans will report to Camp Cook, Calif. Aug. 9. However, a movement is afoot here now to have them train at a location closer to Los Angeles. Perhaps the major reason for this is so local sports writers can visit the team, watch the developments, and thereby keep interest alive in the game. Most of the proceeds from the event will be used for Army relief.

The Redskins will assemble in San Diego on the same date as the opening of the service men's training.

* * *

The University of California at Berkeley this week released its "Bear Facts," an annual football prospecture which revealed that the university will field only 10 lettermen this fall when the season opens. Six other varsity players from last season are already signed up to supplement the veterans.

However, Coach Stub Allison apparently isn't discourgaed about the prospects of his team. He is quoted as saying that "We may be slow to get going, but we'll hit our stride by mid-season and be as good as any club in the conference by late fall."

Obviously, one reason for his high hopes is the preponderance of sophomores who are expected to come out for the sport. As freshmen, these players were undefeated and should prove a great aid to the varsity team. Not less than 19 are anticipated to sign up.

Those who have had the opportunity to see the Bears in action already say that the one to watch on the team this year probably will be Johnny Ferguson, who is doing great work as an end. California rooters are starting their campaign to get him nominated for All-America honors.

* * *

With the rubber situation the way it is, Los Angeles motorcycle racers, who have been burning the precious commodity up for these many months, finally called a halt to their sport last week.

The 16 high-scoring racers competed for honors in the closing event.

* * *

Either baseball has become an "escape" from the war, or local fans are clamoring to get something which is forbidden to them, for Los Angeles' Wrigley Field shows a 20 per cent attendance increase over last year.

It was announced at the start of the season that the Army might step in and limit the crowds if conditions warranted it. This, however, has not been done.

President Clarence (Pants) Rowland of the Angels says that his club probably will play to 500,000 persons by the end of the season. So far, 210,000 customers have passed through the turnstiles.

On the other hand, Pacific Coast League baseball attendance figures as a whole show that the season is about 150,000 persons short of last year at this time. **Alex Swan, 3rd**

Camouflage Art Stressed In Carolina Maneuvers

WADESBORO, N. C., Aug. 4 (AP)—Camouflage, notably as concealment from aerial observation, is a vitally important factor in modern battle and is, therefore, being stressed to the fullest extent in the current Carolinas maneuvers, the first the Army has staged since the United States' entry into the war.

Maj. Gen. E. J. Dawley, Sixth Army Corps commander, and maneuver director, set 5 a. m. today as starting hour for the next exercise of the Reds and Blues. No previous attempt has been made to conceal troop dispositions and bivouac areas and gasoline and supply trucks raised columns of dust rolling down the back roads with the last-minute deliveries.

But before dawn today all was changed.

Fishnets

The Blue engineers brought their one-ton pontoons closer to the Peedee River, which they must help their Army cross. In other outfits tanks and tank destroyers, troop carriers and scout cars dispersed so that each was at least 50 yards from its neighbor, and, unless the natural cover was extremely dense, also was camouflaged by a large fishnet into which branches have been woven.

This camouflage work—adapted to the needs of each unit and taught them by the engineers whose specialty it is—must be carried out to the most minute detail for full effectiveness.

Out in the field the men still must eat, sometimes they must cross an open field to reach the chow truck. In that case, they will cross singly, each one concealing his mess kit under his uniform so that its reflection in the sun will not be a giveaway.

The prevailing ground color here is green, made drab by the ever-present dust, so battle dress consists, for officers and men, of dull green coveralls with green peaked caps to complete the protective combination.

Trench Covering

When reconnaissance patrols move into place at the restraining line, there must be slit trenches to protect the troops from possible, if mythical, air attack. A freshly cut trench, however, shows up like a new-made blaze on a tree trunk. Thus, the inside of the trench must be covered with pine needles or dead leaves.

When branches are used for cover or to help blur the blocky outline of a tent, they must be placed with the top side up. If they weren't their lighter undersides would give away the show to an alert aerial observer.

These are some things the men must know to survive as fighting men. To paraphrase General Dawley, these maneuvers are not designed to teach grand strategy. They're intended to teach officers and men how to make the most of themselves and the best use of their weapons.

Mock Battle

WADESBORO, N. C., Aug. 4 (AP)—In these Carolina maneuvers it isn't simply a matter of sending one column here and another there and letting it go at that. Here, for example, are some of the things the rival commanders must watch.

Maj. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, commander of the Blues, has the superior force as well as all the aviation support. His aim is to effect a crossing of the Peedee River by driving the Red covering forces to the East bank, establisn bridgeheads and hold them, and build pontoon bridges so his troops can be moved across. That operation involves such factors as:

Engineer reconnaissance of the river line, co-operative planning by all arms, selection of proper sites for man and secondary crossings, proper use of assault boats in which the engineers put the first infantrymen across and therefore close liaison and contact all around but particularly between engineers and infantry.

Accurate observation and obtaining of information, co-ordination of the actual troop crossing with covering and supporting artillery fire, aerial bombardment and smoke surprise, and speed at the main crossing and camouflage evacuation of casualties.

Because the air strength is on the Blue side and he is fighting primarily a mobile defensive action, Maj. Gen. Fred I. Walker must:

Employ reconnaissance and security forces extensively, emphasize concealment from and protection against combat aviation while at the same time making the best possible use of his "grasshopper" artillery observation planes, have mobile reserves where they are most likely to be needed, get the full benefit of his tank destroyer battalions and artillery against a foe heavily mechanized. The bulk of his Red force is infantry.

Alarm at Panama

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Panama Canal Zone, Aug. 4 (AP)—The vital Panama Canal Zone underwent a one-hour general air-raid alarm yesterday afternoon after a friendly plane not immediately identifiable had touched off the strategic waterway's elaborate defense system.

The plane was soon identified, but Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commander of the Caribbean Defense Zone, decided to prolong the alarm for a full test of the Canal's defenses. Civil defense organizations also went into action.

Charleston Launchings To Smash Old Records

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 4 (AP)—Local speed records for ship construction will be cut almost in half when the destroyers Burns and Izard are launched at the Charlestown Navy Yard Aug. 8.

The Navy announced today that the vessels would be launched after only 91 days on the building ways. The previous local record, established six weeks ago when the destroyers Bell and Stevens slid down the ways, was 175 days.

Golf Courses Across Water Are in Excellent Condition

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Trickles of news from the other side indicate that not only is golf still being played, but that some of their famous courses with which a number of our American boys are quite familiar are in excellent condition this summer, suffering only from the obstruction installed to prevent their being used as landing fields for enemy planes, or for defensive use in the event of invasion.

Among those who have kept regularly in touch with players and other friendships formed abroad since he went over in charge of the Walker Cup team in 1934 is "Hal" Pierce, erstwhile President of the U. S. G. A. His most recent letter was from a friend who had just journeyed from Edinburgh to London, playing quite a bit of golf and tennis along the way, reporting St. Andrews, the King's course at Gleneagles and Muirfield, among others, as "playing excellently" and as having suffered little damage from any cause except for the aforesaid protective obstructions.

The only lament was that "Balls are a problem, more so in tennis than in golf: for the golf balls can be repainted, but the tennis balls cannot be re-covered."

The writer went on to say that "Edinburgh is filled with Dominion and Allied troops and is looking lovely," by which it is to be inferred that that nearly-immaculate city (as judged by normal standards) cannot have suffered much from German bombs. Among others referred to in the letter was "Eustace" Storey, British Walker Cup team member in 1924 at Garden City, 1938 at the Chicago Golf Club, and 1934 at St. Andrews, Scotland, a particular friend of Francis Ouimet's.

Name Not "Eustace"

His given name is not really "Eustace," but Edward Francis, one of the most personable of all British amateurs in this writer's ken. Ouimet has good cause to remember him from 16 years back in international play. They met first in the Walker Cup match at Garden City in 1924 and the only time Francis was ahead until the finish was when he was one up at the eighth hole in the morning. Most of the time thereafter he was down or even all it was all square when they drove across the water to the home green, 36th of the match, where Ouimet holed a long putt, over a mound, for the deuce that clinched the match.

Their second meeting was in the national amateur at Baltusrol in 1926, second round. Storey already had triumphed, one up, over a man who later was destined to win the British open and two national P. G. A. championships over here, none other than Densmore Shute, then an amateur. Anyone but a cool, dour competitor might have caved under the barrage of putts that Ouimet tossed at this Englishman in the early stages, for the Bostonian sank an eight-footer at the second, an 18-footer at the third, a 25-footer at the fourth, a 40-footer at the fifth, and then blasted out of a trap and went down in one putt at the sixth, all of which gained him a lead of only two up, to which scant lead he clung until he finally won by 2 and 1.

Won Spurs

As a matter of fact, Storey had won his spurs as a competitor before he made his first appearance here in 1924 as a British Walker Cupper. In 1924 he was runner-up for the British amateur at St. Andrews and in the semi-finals put out the defending champion, Roger Wethered, 2 up, only to then lose the final, 3 and 2, to E. W. E. Holderness. Two years later, he and Wethered had another go at each other for the President's putter of the Oxford-Cambridge Society and after six extra holes they had to quit on account of darkness, so both names went on the putter. Storey was captain of the Cambridge team in 1923-24.

While at The Country Club for the Jaques Cup, I gathered some more news about affairs abroad, one item to the effect that the once burly Ted Ray, the man who was in that famous 1913 national open tie with Harry Vardon and Francis Quimet and who in 1920 won our national open at Inverness, has been obliged to quit playing golf, but that the rotund Alexander (Sandy) Herd, (now 74) is still trudging around the links, capable on occasions of playing his age, and looking forward as eagerly as a schoolboy to registering his 20th hole-in-one.

19 Aces

Yes, as many readers doubtless are aware, Sandy already has had 19 of them, 14 on his home course, Coombe Hill, but one each on five other courses. He has had three each on the sixth, ninth, 12th and 17th holes of Coombe Hill. The story at The Country Club in connection with Sandy and his remarkable record of aces is that at one of these short holes one day, a companion player requested that he be allowed to play one shot with the 4-iron (if I remember correctly) which had been so prominent in these tee shots, and promptly registered an ace with it himself.

It might be remarked, in passing, that the same year Ted Ray won our national open at Inverness, 1920, at the age of 43, Sandy Herd at the age of 52 finished second to George Duncan in the British open, two strokes behind the winner and one stroke ahead of Ray.

● BASEBALL ●
TOMORROW—FENWAY PARK—3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store..... HUB. 2105
Fenway Park ..... KEN. 9331

Defense Calls Lindbergh At Pelley's Trial

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh made a brief appearance as a defense witness today in the sedition trial of William Dudley Pelley, testifying that he had made no effort to learn of the public's attitude toward the war since the United States entered the conflict.

"I have devoted my time and energy to doing what I can to help with the war effort," the noted aviator replied when Floyd G. Christian, defense attorney, asked what he had observed as to any change in public opinion about this nation's participation in the war.

"I have made no effort to learn of any change in the public's attitude since the United States went to war."

Earlier Mr. Lindbergh, who was active in the America First movement prior to America's entry into the war, had testified it was his impression that the "the majority of the people of this country were opposed to going into war—that is before we were attacked."

Mr. Lindbergh occupied the witness chair only 15 minutes. He was not cross-examined by the Government.

After he left the stand, the trial of the former Silver Shirt leader and two associates, accused of interfering with the war effort by the publication of seditious statements, was adjourned until tomorrow because defense attorneys said they had no other witnesses immediately available.

Mr. Lindbergh was the first of Mr. Pelley's "big name" witnesses.

The defense originally planned to call eight "big names" in his behalf, but some asked to be excused and finally the list was whittled to three—Mr. Lindbergh, former Senator Rush Holt of West Virginia, and Jacob Thorkelson, former Montana Representative.

Nehru Forecasts All-Out Campaign For Independence

JUBBULPORE, India, Aug. 4 (AP)—Jawaharlal Nehru said today that not only ratification of the proposed civil disobedience movement in India would be voted this week by the All-India Congress Party but a detailed program would be drawn up and the campaign probably would start in two weeks.

Interviewed on the way to the Party meeting to be held Aug. 7 in Bombay, the influential Congress Party figure predicted the campaign would be "short, swift and effective."

"It will last about three months and decide the country's fate," Mr. Nehru said.

The campaign is designed to secure complete independence for India and Mr. Nehru repudiated talk of a compromise. Only immediate and complete independence will satisfy the Congress, he said.

Dissent from the Congress program came from the Indian Communist Party in a statement issued at Bombay.

"We Indian Communists," it said, "are trying our hardest to convince our fellow patriots that the course of action suggested by the Congress leadership does not lead to our freedom but cuts our nation away from freedom's battle, divides the progressive forces in Britain and India and only helps strengthen the obstinacy of the imperialists who refuse to move with the times."

American Menus For Men in AEF

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Meals as typically American as they got at home are going to be served the United States forces in the British Isles as soon as supply problems can be solved.

Brig. Gen. Robert M. Littlejohn, heading the Services of Supply, said that there would be a departure from the English army menu in one area next week and it would be extended as quickly as depots are prepared for the new issue.

Virtually all foodstuffs except potatoes, cereals and flour, will come from the United States.

14 Filipino Soldiers Become U. S. Citizens

FORT DIX, N. J., Aug. 4 (AP)—Fourteen convalescent Filipino soldiers wounded at Batan, Corregidor, and Subic Bay became American citizens yesterday in a ceremony at Tilton General Hospital.

Eight served under Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippine Scouts and six in the Philippine Army. Federal District Judge Phillip Forman administered the naturalization oaths to these men who had fought under the Stars and Stripes.

'Baseball's Complexities' Explained to British

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the Prime Minister, yesterday watched a Canadian baseball team beat a United States squad, 5 to 3, as a loudspeaker announcer explained what British reporters called "baseball's complexities."

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Cool Waters to Temper Warm Sunshine

Atlantic Studios

Beach Scene at Cape May, New Jersey

It doesn't seem possible that anything could be added to the lures of this resort, but August is to be an even more gala month than was July, what with a number of carnivals and other interesting summer events.

Cape May Augments August Attractions

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

After experiencing a "better than average" month of July, the seashore resort of Cape May, N. J., is going forward with plans to welcome even greater vacation crowds during August. Several municipally sponsored activities have been added to Cape May's routine program of summer entertainment.

Opening on Aug. 15 and continuing through Aug. 30, Cape May will sponsor its art show. The annual coronation of "Queen Maysea" as juvenile ruler of this resort will take place sometime during the latter part of the month.

The big event of the month is the first annual Cape May Bible and Missionary Conferences, which began last Sunday and will continue through Aug. 21.

Entertainment at Cape May will be varied during August, with free dances and concerts at Convention Hall featuring evening programs. Daytime attractions are many, with bathing, beach activities, and fishing remaining the most universally popular pastimes at Cape May.

Large numbers of visitors are enjoying golf on Cape May's sporty nine-hole course, and tennis on the municipally owned courts adjacent to the golf club. Riding and bicycling are also more popular this year than ever before, as vacationists change their mode of travel to conserve tires and gasoline.

Cape May's two miles of smooth, white beaches are in better condition this year than ever before, city officials report.

Tourabouts

Montana Rodeo

There are "big doings" in Montana this month with the Midland Empire Exposition and Rodeo holding the spotlight between the 10th and 15th of the month. The exposition and rodeo will enable visitors to get the spirit of the Old West as symbolized in Billing's celebrated monument, "Range Rider of Yellowstone." Montana is the third largest State in the Union and possesses within its borders a score of scenic and historical attractions. In the first place, it holds the distinction of containing 12 national forests of millions of acres and rare scenic wonders. Near Billings, for example, is Custer National Forest containing more than 1,000,000 acres of glorious woodland where visitors may ride or walk among nature's most prized work. Absaroka National Forest is another reserve of about 1,000,000 acres and is becoming a dude ranch center and holds many pioneer reminders. In Big Hole, Battlefield National Monument visitors may see links to the Northwest "Westward Ho" as across the State was the trail of the Lewis and Clark expedition and the events of other explorers. Glacier National Park of 1,534 square miles, epitomizes in grandeur "The Land of the Shining Mountains," a term given by the two sons of Sieru de la Verendyre in their explorations of 1743. The Lewis and Clark National Forest contains 1,800,000 acres.

Bicycling Popular

Popularity of bicycling has grown to such proportions in Montreal that cycling groups have been formed in which the aim is to spend week ends together and travel in a body to near-by spots. It is a common sight to meet a group of 50 or 100 cyclists, strung out along the country roads. A program of 12 week end tours has been arranged which will take the cyclists on tours until October. To date St. Vincent de Paul, Beloeil, St. Dorothee, and Chateauguay, small tourist villages, have been visited by the cycle groups. These bicycle groups usually are preceded along the country roads by a provincial police motorcycle escort and a bugler, announcing their arrival into a quiet village.

Charity Carnival

Idaho's famous Sun Valley has substituted a Charity Carnival in place of its annual Sun Valley Rodeo. The Charity Carnival, the greatest event of its kind in Sun Valley history, will be held Aug. 14-16. The entire net proceeds of the Carnival will go to the Red Cross, United China Relief, Navy Relief, United Service Organizations, and the Friends of Greece. Booths surrounding a merry-go-round will be "manned" by socialite guests from all over the country. The atmosphere of a county fair will be maintained. Prettiest girl guest of the season will be crowned "Miss Charity Carnival" by William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad. She will lead a pageant of mud-wagons, Yellowstone stages, and old-fashioned hansom cabs from Challenger Inn to the Lodge, where the Carnival will be officially opened at 6 p. m. Aug. 14, with the lowering of the flag in front of the Lodge. Added to the fair atmosphere will be an Ice Carnival, featuring talented employees of Sun Valley, and under the direction of Olympic Skater Audrey Peppe Benner, and a water carnival directed by Bettie Eckhardt, swimming instructor.

Late Summer Care of the Lawn

The month of August and the first part of September is a critical period in the care of the home lawn. The sun is pouring down its hot rays and there are periods when the rain is infrequent. This is fine for the farmers who are harvesting their second hay crop.

There is a pertinent point for us here. A lawn is a miniature hay field! We raise one little hay crop after another! We try to keep a beautiful, green lawn all summer, although nature intends her grass roots to produce one main crop. That is why we need to give special attention to our lawns at this time.

There are four main points for us to consider if we want our lawns to hold their spring beauty. First, the soil must have food enough to keep the grass growing constantly. There have been many different methods developed, and individual gardeners in many cases have worked out a method which succeeds.

But for those whose lawns "burn" out, for those who have had difficulties, some of these pointers may help. Repeated feedings, small quantities at a time, seem to be better than a larger amount. The writer has come to the conclusion that a pound of 5-8-7, or 6-8-8, to each 100 square feet is enough for one feeding. Sometimes this has seemed a bit too much, for some of the grass shoots are scorched. If one is using one of the commercial grass fertilizers (and there are a number of excellent ones on the market) follow the directions on the package or bag.

Nitrate of soda is good and may be used early in August. This is very high in nitrogen and will kill the roots if used in quantity. If one has never used this product, he should experiment on a small plot first.

Choose an area 10 by 10, or 100 square feet. Try one-half pound of nitrate. If you mix this half pound of nitrate with two quarts of sifted loam, it is easier to apply. Nitrate of soda's great value is that it stimulates the growth of leaves. It does not produce fruits or flowers. The phosphorus and potash of a general fertilizer are needed for this. The author has been running experiments with nitrate for several years. Conclusions are difficult to reach, but it can be said that nitrate early in this month helps maintain a vigorous lawn.

Second, the frequency and height of cutting have a bearing on midsummer appearance. Most gardeners tend to set the cutting blades too low. This is satisfactory in the spring, the natural growing time; but when hot weather arrives, one should have the cutter bar set higher. Unless the grass is thick, the clippings should be left on the lawn. They work down around the crowns of the plants and form a protective mulch.

Third, sometimes brown spots appear here and there in the lawn. The chances are there is something wrong with the soil in these spots. Many city and suburban lawns are built on filled-in land; too frequently the top covering of loam is not deep enough. If there are only three or four inches of good soil, the grass roots do not get enough moisture from beneath, Thus we have spots which "burn out."

The only satisfactory way to handle such spots is to dig them up, fill in with good loam, and reseed. You can seed in August if you keep the spot covered with a burlap or cardboard until the new shoots appear. Then make certain that the soil never dries out in this area until the grass has been growing at least two weeks.

Finally, when it comes to watering the lawn, set the sprinkler going and let it run for at least a full hour on each location. The writer once conducted a private poll for his own information on how long sprinklers were allowed to run on a given spot. The fact is (as hard as it may seem to believe it) the average time the gardeners allowed the sprinklers to run in a given spot was just under 20 minutes! Sprinkling is a misleading word. Make it a soaking and the lawn will repay you!

Sometimes one is asked if it is safe to keep the sprinkler going in the daytime when the sun is shining. Many authorities say water only in the evening. However, the writer has watered a large lawn many times on hot sunny days and has never been able to see any damage.

Haydn S. Pearson

A Tuesday Feature

Military Training Urged After War

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 4 (AP)—The Wisconsin Department of the American Legion voted yesterday to open its organization to veterans of the present war.

Delegates to the annual convention also voted to ask Congress to pass legislation providing for compulsory military training of one year for all youths between 17 and 21. This would be a permanent plan.

They also urged high schools and colleges to institute programs of volunteer preliminary military training.

Other resolutions adopted asked:

Congress to pass legislation compelling immigrants to become citizens within five years after arrival in this country.

Denial of civil rights to subversive forces that seek to destroy the Constitution.

Legislation guaranteeing the rights after the war of men in both Government service and private employment.

Establishment by the State Department of a Labor Committee to promote harmony between labor and management.

Jewerly Worth $50,000 Is Seized From Refugee

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 4 (AP)—Gilbert A. Dailey, collector of customs, said yesterday $50,000 worth of undeclared jewelry had been seized from the battered bag of a passenger aboard a refugee ship which docked here last week.

Mr. Dailey said the diamonds, emeralds, richly-set rings and brooches were found by customs inspectors at Fort Howard Aug. 2 where the refugee, a passenger aboard the Portuguese ship Nyassa, was being given a final checkup before his release.

Union Leaders Seek Formula For Peace in Labor World

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—Peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations appeared to move closer today as William Green and Philip Murray, leaders of the two respective groups, met here in separate conclaves.

Mr. Green was scheduled to appear at the regular quarterly session of the A. F. of L. Executive Council at the Drake Hotel. Mr. Murray was expected at the annual convention of the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of the C. I. O., some distance away at the Sherman Hotel.

Mr. Murray reopened the unity question in a letter to Mr. Green over the week end, and although it is not expected that it will come up on the floor of the U. A. W. convention, the matter will be of first importance in the A. F. of L. Council deliberations.

Mr. Murray while here will confer with R. J. Thomas, U. A. W. President and a C. I. O. Vice-President, appointed by Mr. Murray as one of a committee to meet with a similar A. F. of L. committee.

Absence of Enthusiasm

The A. F. of L.-C. I. O. peace question is freely discussed, though among the U. A. W. delegates, and this observer found none too great an enthusiasm over the idea. Reference to the A. F. of L. in another respect in a speech by Mr. Thomas was met by mild boos.

Meanwhile the convention of what is claimed to be the largest single workers union in the world got under way with indications that while it is still young, robust and skittish, it has begun to mature.

Mr. Thomas reported that the 1,800 delegates present represented nearly 900,000 workers. The paid-up membership in the international union for May this year was 612,702. Because of unemployment due to conversion of the automobile plants to war production many were at that time, however, unable to pay their dues, it is claimed, and the number now would be considerably greater. Only two other American unions claim as many as 600,000 members, the Carpenters and Teamsters of the A. F. of L. Only one British union, the Miners Federation, has a membership of over 600,000.

900,000 Represented

The convention delegates actually represent 900,000, it is claimed, because that is the number of workers employed in plants covered by U. A. W. agreements.

Auto workers have been organized only since 1933, when as a result of the fair labor practice provisions of the National Recovery Act locals began to spring up in plants here and there under the A. F. of L. The Wagner Act further encouraged this movement, and in 1936 the A. F. of L. granted auto workers an autonomous international charter.

It was at this point that John L. Lewis, then head of the C. I. O. began to encourage organization of the auto workers under his wing. There followed the famous "sit-down" strikes, with the ensuing agreements with all major companies except Ford.

In January, 1939 the union was split wide open, one faction staying with Homer Martin in the A. F. of L., and the other going over to the C. I. O. Since then the C. I. O. branch has absorbed most of the original organization and has expanded to take in practically every worker in every important branch of the industry—now the nation's war production industry.

Those early years were rough and tumble times. Even today here at this convention some delegates are noisy and unruly. There were two or three near fist-fights on the floor yesterday. But the convention is docile compared with others.

And out of this free-for-all atmosphere there has grown up what is probably the most democratic organization of its kind.

It is truly run by the rank and file. They will countenance no "railroading" of resolutions. They frown on long-winded speeches—unless they can make them themselves. They speak their minds and will pull the roof about the ears of the officers if they are not recognized and heard.

Mr. Thomas receives as President only $5,500 a year. George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer, gets only $5,000. That is less than any of 10 business agents of the Painters Union receive. Compare it with the $46,000 received by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians.

The dues of the U. A. W. are but $1 a month, the initiation fee but $2. Some difference of opinion is expected over a proposed to increase the officers' salaries, and to increase the monthly dues to $1.50. Meanwhile the finances of the union are good, with a balance of $917,490, of which $100,000 is in war bonds.

Aside from organizational matters the big issue before the convention is how to help win the war. The workers seem to prefer a "second front" as the quickest way, but this unifying theme dominates the program as does nothing else.

And in this respect the workers are expected to make some strenuous objections to the fact that while they have given up their right to overtime pay for holidays, the other part of President Roosevelt's antiinflation program — limitation of salaries to $25,000 a year—has not been carried out.

Front Warning

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—A British Army officer and Member of Parliament told the C. I. O.-United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers convention Aug. 3 that "if we want to lose this war, let up open an inopportune second front and be forced out of the continent again."

Capt. C. C. Poole, a Labor Member of Parliament, spoke at the opening session. R. J. Thomas, president of the U. A. W., had urged opening of the second front as soon as possible in a radio address and at a rally before the convention got under way.

"It is no foregone conclusion that we shall win," Captain Poole declared. "We shall win only if we deserve to."

He said the decision as to starting a second European front to aid Russia was one requiring the most expert judgment of American and British military leaders, and added:

"I think all the newspaper and armchair strategists should be loaded into the first boat and make the landing."

In his pre-convention talks, Mr Thomas had said "our own future will be exceedingly difficult if the Soviet Union is vanquished" and "as soon as physical conditions make it possible, a second front must be established."

Rival U. S. Labor Unions Drawing Closer to Unity

Continued from Page 1

come easily and, in the judgment of informed observers, may not come completely.

The prospect is that Mr. Lewis will refuse to merge with anybody but Mr. Lewis which means that if Mr. Murray is able to carry the main body of the C. I. O. with him, Mr. Lewis will break the last thread which binds the United Mine Workers to the C. I. O. and will stand out against identification with either of the two large unions. Thus there still may be a divided labor movement, but it will be Mr. Lewis against the field.

Probable Results

Both immediate and long-term results of unpredictable significance are bound to result from the prospective reunion. At the very minimum they will include these elements:

1. Large advantages should accrue to the war effort. An immediate by-product should be cessation of a multiplicity of jurisdiction disputes and strikes which often attack war production at a vital point and which tend to discredit labor leadership and organization. These strikes give labor a black eye with the public and serve to undermine faith in the ability of the unions to fulfill their pledges. Their complete elimination would be beneficial to the nation and beneficial to labor.

2. A working alliance between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. would put an end to raids on each other's membership and could likewise be employed advantageously by the Government to minimize the pirating of labor from one war industry by another.

3. Mr. Lewis can be counted on to greet any unity in which he is not the chief participant by intensifying his campaign to develop an entirely outside movement around his personal leadership. Its nucleus would, of course, be the United Mine Workers and would embrace the heterogeneous District 50, which is Mr. Lewis' very own project at organization and which takes in construction workers, truck drivers, dairy farmers, cosmeticians and others.

Position of Lewis

4. It would seem likely that an appreciably more conservative leadership would mark the direction of the C. I. O. if it remerged with the A. F. of L. and if it were freed from the influence of Mr. Lewis who, whatever his own views, has usually shown an inclination to throw in with the Communists wherever he thought it would aid his cause.

5. The combined effects of a complete break with Mr. Lewis and a complete merging with the A. F. of L. would remove the C. I. O. from its past isolationist political leadership and tend to identify it with policies of international co-operation. This development in itself might well exert an incalculable influence in bringing America in behind the organization of the future peace. Mr. Lewis' influence has been decisively isolationist. Mr. Murray's influence has been in the other direction. Reunion with the A. F. of L. would likely carry it further.

6. With labor predominantly at peace instead of predominantly at war, the reunited house of unionism would almost inevitably exert a still more powerful influence in American political, economic and social affairs, and the point at issue would not be whether that influence is going to be exerted but in what direction and how constructively it is going to be exerted.

Mr. Green and Mr. Murray made it clear that they are determined that their unions shall maintain their respective identities in whatever re-alliance is worked out, but there is no question that they can have peace if they really want it.

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The Home Forum

Newport Album

AFTER LUNCH, Mariamne had said: "Would you like to go to an auction?"

And I had said: "But, of course. Where?"

"They are selling up the Errick place."

So here we were. We had gone down the garden to the sea-wall, and now stood leaning on it, our backs to the ocean—the blue, gray-green sea which the word "aquamarine" describes so inadequately.

The mansion stood up white in the distance; not far enough away to be indistinct, not near enough to be oppressive. The tangle of roses and vines marked the time it had lain idle; no busy Scotch gardener had had his hands on it for many idle months. We looked at it with grave eyes; each seeing something different, and yet something much the same.

* * *

My eyes went back to thirty or forty years ago. In those days, they were still building toy marble palaces in the Renaissance style in Newport. It had been filled, this beautiful place—and it was beautiful—with the most absurd elephantine gilt candlestick floor-lamps; with massive furniture, heavy and meaningless; with red velvet hangings. And we had looked at them, and laughed a little, and then become silent.

Mariamne, of course, is no stranger to the gold-paved homes of Newport. She has the true manner of speaking of the other summer residents, as if they were members of the same village. So that you mix, in talking, with world-known names, much as if you were referring to the vicar's wife at home, and to Mrs. Jones who keeps the stationery shop.

So Mariamne, as she leant beside me on the wall and was silent, was thinking of it all a little differently.

* * *

I don't know why I began to remember Paris, except that Mariamne had drifted back to it in her talk. She drops her words, her sentences, like pearls slowly falling off a string. It is one of her great charms. She half opens a door to the past and, when you have looked in, she gently closes it. You will see a Sargent or a Renoir, not only in her home, but in her thoughts. So it was enough for me to stand beside her, and get her sentences, building up, as lightly as the little wisps of mist that came floating in on the tide beneath us, a picture of the Newport of the earlier years of the century. It was tied up with Paris; I had forgotten that, but I got the atmosphere as I leant and listened both to her words and to her silences.

I felt a little as if Henry James had come back from Rye, Sussex, into this garden, and that he stood beside us. As if he were saying: "This was my life and it has gone; from Europe as from here. The memory of it is still moving and breathing a little, but nevertheless it has gone. The four hundred and their fashion leaders, they have all gone; it is the memory of them only that remains in this place."

* * *

Mariamne was speaking again, of people who had lived in this house and in that. It was as if I saw her fingers moving among the contents of an old jewel-box; lifting the old-fashioned settings and letting the light gleam from the old cut gems. The gold was a little dim and the diamonds are no longer cut that way; but gold and diamonds were authentic. It was a picture she had taken down from the wall and was showing to me, a clumsy-fingered outlander. It was something she had long outgrown; but to give me pleasure, and perhaps to give herself a little pleasure, too, she rewove a tapestry for me there in the still, half-veiled sunshine; in broken sentences, with gentle pauses in between, as if the past merited at least that tenderness.

We walked back by way of the Italian garden, and wondered if someone would repair the broken stone pavement and the leaden cherubs. We walked back to the present, and the automobile waiting in the driveway; to Bellevue Avenue and the Ocean Drive.

I thought of Joe, a few days before, swinging himself off the table and closing a discussion on Russian literature, saying: "You're off to Newport again? Take your camera and your diary; you are seeing museum pieces. You won't see them for long."

"Won't I?" I asked absently, then added: "but you are right about Tolstoy knowing the child mind."

I am not sure yet whether there was any connection in our conversation.

J. A. C.

Ibsen's Way With The Drama

IBSEN'S CHIEF INTEREST, from the beginning to the end of his career as a dramatist, was not with the propagation of ethical ideas, but with the solution of aesthetic problems. He was, in brief, not a preacher, but an artist, and not the moony artist of popular legend, but the alert and competent artist of fact, intent upon the technical difficulties of his business. He gave infinitely more thought to questions of practical dramaturgy—to getting his characters on and off the stage, to building up climaxes, to calculating effects—than he ever gave to the ideational content of his dramas. . . . And if you would get, in brief, the full measure of his contribution to the art of the drama, give hard study to "A Doll's House." Here, for the first time, his new technique was in full working. . . . Ibsen got into "A Doll's House" something that Augier and Feuillet and Dumas *fils* and all that crowd of Empire dramatists had never been able to get into their plays, and that was an air of utter and absolute reality, an overwhelming conviction, a complete concealment of the dramatic machinery.

And how did he conceal it? Simply by leaving it out. Scribe had built up an inordinately complex dramaturgy. His plays were elaborate and beautiful mechanisms, but still always mechanisms. He had to sacrifice everything else—reason, probability, human nature—to make the machine run. And Augier, Feuillet, and Dumas, better men all, followed docilely in his tracks. . . . They managed, despite the artificiality of their technique, to get some genuine human beings into their plays. But that technique still hung around their necks; they never quite got rid of it. But Ibsen did. In "A Doll's House" he threw it overboard for all time. Instead of a complicated plot, working beautifully toward a foreordained climax, he presented a few related scenes in the life of a husband and wife. Instead of a finely wrought fabric of suspense and emotion nicely balanced, neatly hanging together, he hit upon an action that was all suspense and all emotion. And instead of carefully calculated explanations, involving the orthodox couriers and prattling chamberlains, he let the story tell itself. The result, as William Archer has said, "was a new order of experience in the theatre."—From the Introduction by H. L. MENCKEN to "Eleven Plays of Henrik Ibsen." (New York: Modern Library.)

Copper Beech

The beech is a color standing upright
against the lighter colors,
against the softness, the green hills.
It stands steadfast, and lays down a heavy
shadow
upon the windy land.

D. S.

By Courtesy of the Addison Gallery, Andover, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"POLLY GARY": *A Drawing by Eastman Johnson*

EASTMAN JOHNSON is best known as a painter of genre and of portraits. He painted many American luminaries of the last century; he also painted domestic and everyday scenes which described, with graphic clarity, American life during and after the era of the Civil War.

Eastman Johnson (1824-1906) was a New Englander by birth. His schooling terminated at about the age of fifteen. In common with many American artists, he started out on a mercantile career. After a brief apprenticeship with a lithographer, Eastman Johnson, but eighteen years of age, set forth as a portraitist. He succeeded notably.

In his early twenties, he went to Washington where he portrayed many eminent Americans, including Mrs. Alexander Hamilton and Mrs. "Dolly" Madison. He worked in pencil and crayon. Later he came to Boston at the invitation of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who engaged Johnson to draw portraits of his family and himself. Johnson seems then to have come to an impasse and turned his attention to painting in oils.

Like many ambitious young American art students of his day, he then journeyed to Düsseldorf. This European sojourn broadened his outlook and he made many good friends. In 1851, Johnson went from Düsseldorf to The Hague in Holland. There he had an opportunity to study the paintings of the great Dutch masters, and there, in 1855, he drew this portrait of Polly Gary. It was executed in charcoal and heightened with white. When this picture was drawn, the career of Eastman Johnson as a painter of genre was still before him.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"My burden is light"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WERE WE ASKED to choose between carrying a heavy burden or a light one, we should almost certainly choose the light one. Indeed, great ingenuity has been devoted to making the transportation of burdens easy and swift. That there is also a way to lift from humanity the burden of anxiety about disaster, disease, and death Christ Jesus came to reveal. With great compassion for mankind he said (Matthew 11:28-30): "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

The understanding of God's divine law and its application to human needs lift the burdens of anxiety and suffering, freeing mankind for progress. Christ Jesus, who best understood God and how to interpret His divine law, saw how mankind suffers under the burden of false beliefs. He recognized how with the resort to help from material laws men seek release from the effects of these same so-called laws, which attach illness, pain, and sorrow to material circumstances. He could speak with authority, for through his spiritual knowledge he healed the sick, the sufferer, the sorrowful, and the sinner.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, pondered from her very childhood the words of Christ Jesus, and at last she found the divine Principle underlying the healing message he had brought to men to release them from their sufferings. In referring to Jesus' words, "My burden is light," she writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 161), "Only he who learns through meekness and love the falsity of supposititious life and intelligence in matter, can triumph over their ultimatum, sin, suffering, and death."

Instead of accepting the erroneous suggestions that God, divine Love, sends illnesses and difficulties to mankind, and that one should bear these calamities patiently, Mrs. Eddy saw that Christ Jesus healed and freed the people. She discovered the Science that inspired the words and works of the Way-shower, and followed the path he had pointed out practically and devoutly, healing the sick, unburdening the sufferer and sinner. Christian Science renders the so-called laws of mortal mind null and void through its spiritual application of God's divine law.

The healing power of Christian Science can be demonstrated by those who have resolved to follow the Christ, Truth, in "meekness and love." One must take upon himself the yoke which the Master said was "easy," and realize that under Truth's guidance the "burden is light." Then one will find that one is indeed learning to emulate the master Christian, who gave all honor and power to God, the creator of the universe, including man.

The following experience illustrates this fact. A woman had suffered the loss of a dearly loved one. So great was her sorrow that her health was affected to the extent that she thought she could not live much longer. Having lost her confidence in material means for recovery, she turned in "meekness and love" to the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. Through her effort to understand the unerring laws of Life and Love she found complete and permanent healing, and resolved to devote herself actively to the practice of Christian Science, and thus bring to others the Word of Truth which had freed her from the beliefs of disease, sorrow, and death.

There is a great burden of materiality to be lifted from humanity. The so-called laws of mortal mind are clamoring for recognition and acknowledged superiority, bringing in their train, however, not the promised relief, but misery, sorrow, sin, and death. Their false suggestions must be overcome and annihilated. The way the Master taught and demonstrated brings the solution for every problem and lifts the burden of grief and loss from every heart.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 495), "Truth casts out error now as surely as it did nineteen centuries ago." And long before that time the Psalmist admonished (Psalms 55:22), "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee: he shall never suffer the righteous to be moved."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Is There No Law?

Is there no Law that we can trust,
Nothing that will abide,
Is there one certainly on earth
Constant at our side?

O Questioner, are you so sad,
Or are your eyes so dull,
Order is close beside you now,
And Beauty waits as well.

Untouched by all our troubled days,
Unshaken by our grief,
Year after year the trees unfold
Their panoply of leaf!

MARION SUSAN CAMPBELL

"Min Byrde er let"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

HVIS VI BLEV bedt om at vælge mellem at bære en tung Byrde eller en let Byrde, er der sikkert ingen Tvivl om, at vi vilde vælge den lette Byrde. Der er i Sandhed blevet ofret megen Opfindsomhed paa, at Forsendelsen af Byrder skulde blive nem og hurtig. Kristus Jesus kom for at bevise, at der ogsaa findes en Maade, hvorpaa Ængstelsens Byrder, Frygten for Ulykke, Sygdom og Død, kan løftes fra Menneskeheden. Med den største Medfølelse for Menneskeheden sagde han (Matthæus-Evangeliet 11:28-30): "Kommer hid til mig alle, som lide Møje og ere besværede, og jeg vil give eder Hvile. Tager mit Aag paa eder, og lærer af mig; thi jeg er sagtmodig og ydmyg af Hjertet; saa skulle I finde Hvile for eders Sjæle. Thi mit Aag er gavnligt, og min Byrde er let."

Forstaaelsen af Guds guddommelige Lov og dens Anvendelse paa menneskelige Behov, fjerner Ængstelsens og Lidelsens Byrder og gør derved Menneskeheden fri til at gøre Fremskridt. Kristus Jesus, der allerbedst forstod Gud og vidste, hvorledes Hans guddommelige Lov skulde udlægges, saa, hvorledes Menneskeheden lider under de falske Forestillingers Byrde. Han forstod, i hvilken Grad Mennesker, der søger Hjælp ved at ty til materielle Love, søger at blive befriet fra Følgerne af disse samme saakaldte Love, der forbinder Sygdom, Smerte og Sorg med materielle Omstændigheder. Han kunde tale med Myndighed, for i Kraft af sin aandelige Kundskab helbredte han den syge, den lidende, den bedrøvede samt Synderen.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, grundede, lige fra sin Barndom, over Kristi Jesu Ord, og hun fandt til sidst det guddommelige Princip, der laa til Grund for det helbredende Budskab, som han bragte Menneskene, for at frigøre dem fra deres Lidelser. Idet hun henviser til Jesu Ord, "min Byrde er let", skriver hun (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, S. 161): "Kun den, der gennem Sagtmodighed og Kærlighed lærer Falskheden af Materiens formodede Liv og Intelligens at kende, kan sejre over deres endelige Restultater, Synd, Lidelse og Død."

I Stedet for at akceptere de fejlagtige Formodninger, at Gud, guddommelig Kærlighed, sender Sygdomme og Vanskeligheder til Menneskeheden, og at man burde bære disse Elendigheder med Taalmodighed, saa Mrs. Eddy, at Kristus Jesus helbredte og frigjorde Menneskene. Hun opdagede den Videnskab, der inspirerede Vej-Viserens Ord og Gerninger, og fulgte i Praksis og med Oprigtighed den Sti, som han havde udpeget, og helbredte den syge og befriede den lidende og Synderen. Kristen Videnskab gør det dødelige Sinds saakaldte Love ugyldige og virkningsløse ved dens aandelige Anvendelse af Guds guddommelige Lov.

Kristen Videnskabs helbredende Magt kan demonstreres af alle, der har besluttet sig til at følge Kristus. Sandheden, i "Sagtmodighed og Kærlighed". Vi maa hver især bære det Aag, som Mesteren sagde var "gavnligt", og forstaa, at "Byrden er let" under Sandhedens Ledelse. Da vil man opdage, at man i Sandhed er ved at lære at gøre ligesom alle Tiders største Kristen, der gav Gud, Skaberen af Universet indbefattende Mennesket, al Ære og Magt.

Følgende Erfaring belyser denne Kendsgerning. En Kvinde havde haft den Sorg at miste en højt elsket Slægtning. Hendes Sorg var saa stor, at hendes Helbred blev paavirket i en saadan Grad, at hun ikke troede, hun kunde leve ret meget længere. Da hun havde mistet al Tro paa at genvinde sit Helbred ved materielle Midler, vendte hun sig i "Sagtmodighed og Kærlighed" til Bibelen og Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mrs. Eddy. Ved sin Bestræbelse for at forstaa Livets og Kærlighedens ufejlbarlige Love, opnaaede hun en fuldstændig og vedvarende Helbredelse, og hun besluttede sig da til aktivt at hellige sig Kristen Videnskabs Praksis, for saaledes at bringe Sandhedens Ord, der havde frigjort hende fra Forestillingerne om Sygdom, Sorg og Død, til andre.

Der er en stor Byrde af Materialitet, som Menneskeheden maa frigøres for. Det dødelige Sinds saakaldte Love, der højlydt forlanger at blive godkendt og at faa deres Overlegenhed anerkendt, bringer ikke den lovede Befrielse i deres Følgeskab, men derimod Elendighed, Sorg, Synd og Død. Deres falske Suggestioner maa overvindes og tilintetgøres. Den Maade, hvorpaa Mesteren underviste og demonstrerede, løser ethvert Problem og løfter Sorgens og Tabets Byrde fra ethvert Hjerte.

I *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy (S. 495): "Sandheden udkaster Vildfarelse nu, lige saa sikkert som den gjorde for nitten Hundrede Aar siden." Og længe før den Tid formanede Salmisten (Salmernes Bog 55:23): "Kast din Byrde paa Herren, saa sørger han for dig, den retfærdige lader han ikke i Evighed rokkes."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Theory That Color Should Be in Season

UNLESS YOURS IS AN all-green garden, you will want to consider the question of color. For you will probably want all the color that your quota of sunlight permits. In a large country garden many colors merge successfully and green is the ever-present peacemaker. Within the confines of most city gardens this easy solution is not to be relied upon. Neither can a city gardener rely on color schemes and successions in nature, the only true and simple method of combining flower colors.

In nature, when we follow the seasonal changes of color of both foliage and flowers, we have examples of perfect combinations and harmonies (for, since we ourselves are part of nature, we recognize these as the standard). In the early spring among the soft greens, yellows, and reds of opening leaves and young buds we see flowers in clear soft tones—clear yellows, lavenders, blues, pinks, clear reds, whites. No strong maroons, oranges or purples are present in any quantity. As the season advances, the foliage deepens to a richer green and the colors of flowers intensify correspondingly — deeper reds, yellows, strong blues, clear strong oranges of midsummer. Autumn with its harvest colors in foliage brings more intense purples and blues and all the mellow shades associated with ripening fruit, vegetables, and grain.

In the country garden we can let the color scale and succession take their course, with a minimum of detailed planning and interference on our part, because Nature, given scope, always co-operates, so to speak; "co-operates" not only in the yard itself but as far as the horizon. In a city yard such comprehensive scope is lacking. A well-established city garden after several seasons will have a natural foundation succession of bulbs and other perennials. Yet most of us have to supplement our flowers with greenhouse-grown plants that are often in flower in advance of their natural cycle of growth. We are eager for the additional color. Unless we have a greenhouse of our own we must buy the plants. For window boxes, beds, and borders, for an additional touch of color anywhere in the garden, we turn to the professional grower who brings into bloom many suitable flowers for the purpose.

This is where color can go wrong. When a city gardener buys a marigold in full bloom in early May, an aster in bloom in June, a chrysanthemum in July, he is not following Nature's succession, either in these flowers themselves or in color tone in relation to the rest of the planting. Other plants will be blooming in the natural cycle. Flowers in bloom ahead of time out of the natural context will inject a discordant color note unless carefully combined. The beholder senses that the discord goes deeper than a color chart, that Nature itself is out of line. Our color harmony associations with Nature are deep and intuitive.—From "Your Garden in the City," by NATALIE GOMEZ. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Two Churches on the New Haven Green

SOME TIME BEFORE 1812, young Town settled in New Haven to hang out a shingle. . . .

It would be absurd to suppose that he was called upon all at once to design one of New Haven's chief glories—Center Church on the Green—inasmuch as both Hoadley and Belcher were designing not only perfectly adequate but, at times, extremely beautiful meeting houses round about the state. I suppose that Ithiel came here at least a year or more before receiving that coveted commission, and was engaged upon designing and erecting all sorts of structures as needed. Only as a result of winning recognition thereby, I argue, would he be asked to undertake Center Church. That keen rivalry existed between him and Hoadley, with subsequent collaboration growing out of it, can be surmised from the fact that both received prize commissions almost simultaneously. What sort of competition prevailed then? Did building committees judge from sets of drawings submitted or from standing examples? In any event it was decided that Town should build Center Church and Hoadley United Church, side by side on the Green. It must have been exciting to watch each grow from chrysalis to butterfly during the War of 1812.

Center Church typified about the last, and in many respects the most sophisticated, example of the Gibbs-Chambers style of church building in the Baroque tradition that New England would witness. Center Church more nearly approached its direct prototype in London (St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, designed by James Gibbs in 1726) in the matter of elevation and scale than did almost any other church in America. . . .

It looks as if these two churches upon the New Haven Green were the result of definite agreement on the part of building committees and the architect-builders Town and Hoadley; they measured exactly alike, inside and out, although each retained its own scale and order. Town chose the massive masonry Doric of Gibbs, while Hoadley chose the more delicate wooden Ionic of the locality as adapted from Batty Langley. . . . Thus Ithiel began to assert himself as a student of that type of construction which was to lead to several decades of active bridge building.

It is fortunate, therefore, that this budding architect-engineer should have been chosen by an historic congregation which celebrated its tercentenary in 1938. The first Meeting House on the New Haven Green was erected in 1639, the second in 1668, the third in 1757, and the fourth and present one in 1812. It was dedicated on December 27, 1814, and cost $34,000. . . . Local legend has it that, although British ships maintained a blockade along the coast during the War of 1812, the straight timbers tied into rafts were allowed to pass through, because of their ecclesiastical destination!—From "Town & Davis, Architects, Pioneers in American Revivalist Architecture, 1812-1870, Including a Glimpse of Their Times and Their Contemporaries," by Roger Hale Newton. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

An Egg Goes to England ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

This is the story of an egg and of the extraordinary things that befell it. It is also the romantic story of a brand new culinary development having to do with winning the war, with probable sequels in the peace afterward. But of that, more later.

The cackle of a hen is lifted up in a Wisconsin barnyard telling all the world in excited and exultant notes that a brand new egg has entered the world. Shortly after the farmer's daughter, Elizabeth May, garners in the egg. It is just the last one needed to round out the final dozen that Uncle Charles is taking to market.

Now you might suppose that there is no connection between that egg and winning the war, but you are mistaken. A peculiar thing happens to that egg. It goes to an egg-drying plant. An egg-drying plant is just what its name implies. Up to 1925 practically all the dried eggs used in the United States came from a few large egg-drying centers in China. Now a Chinese egg, it seems, is smaller than an American egg and more are required for the process we are considering. But we needn't go into that just at the minute.

Anyway, there are 80 drying plants now operating throughout the United States, with an annual capacity after drying of 285,000,000 pounds. That is 142,500 egg-tons, which is a lot of eggs. This is what happens to the egg Elizabeth May gathered so blythely in the farmyard a few hours ago:

In the Drying Plant

It is broken, strained, and emulsified, and then it joins a lot of other eggs. A thin film of liquid egg travels on an endless belt which traverses a warm chamber through which filtered air, heated to about 140 degrees, circulates. When it comes out again its own mother wouldn't know it. All the moisture has been evaporated off. Elizabeth May's egg joins the other eggs, and since it is a lend-lease egg it starts for England. By the end of this year purchases of such eggs will probably total 200,000,000 pounds.

Our original egg is now in a 5-ounce package with 11 others ready for their journey. One small package like this has the nutritive equivalent of a dozen eggs. After a while the dried eggs reach England. There was a little doubt, right at first, whether the British public could be educated to use dried eggs, but the proper officials saw to it that they were served as scrambled eggs in exclusive London hotels and restaurants, and now they are increasingly used. They can be used, it is said, in cakes, flours and noodles, and also for scrambling and for making omelets.

And that is what is happening to eggs from all over America this year. Total all-out production of 1942 is expected to be 300,000,000 pounds of dried eggs, meaning that somebody must break up 10,000,000,000 eggs. That is quite an omelet.

The eggs are only part of the story. To grow somewhat more sedate and statistical, the fact is that there is a dangerous submarine menace off our shores and ships and cargo space is at a premium. The experts say that most of what we eat is water anyway. Eggs and meats are three-fourths water. Some vegetables contain 90 per cent water or more. Now there is, of course, plenty of water in England already. So why not take the water out the export foods in the United States and then mix it in again after the concentrate arrives.

Many Foods Dehydrated

That is, in fact, exactly what is being done. The story of war growth of the dehydrated food industry is little short of miraculous. More and more is being done to make these foods appetizing. All sorts of things are being dehydrated, from fresh vegetables, which squeeze down from 10 pounds to 1 pound after the moisture comes out, to milk, where 11 pounds of the original fluid make 1 pound of dried skim milk. Meat is being dried, too.

Up to the end of May about 2,000,000 pounds of dehydrated vegetables had been purchased for lend-lease, and the only immediate limit is production facilities. Another big purchaser is the United States Army. Put in practical terms, one food ship can do the work of nine when the food is dehydrated. Plans to dehydrate all sorts of new foods are under way, and postwar plans may make this industry a rival of canned goods.

The food as it arrives in England is chock-full of vitamins, minerals and such like, it is declared. Take a crate of carrots, for example. It weighs about 198 pounds. They are reduced to 17 pounds of dehydrate which fill two five-gallon cans. A bit of solid carbon dioxide is dropped into the cans, to give an inert atmosphere, and then the lids are sealed on with shellac.

Vegetable soup is made by spraying cooked and pulped vegetables on hot revolving drums, and then scraping off the dried product, which peels like paper and crumbles into flakes.

Dehydrated apples make fine pie-filling, it is stated. Then again, 25 cases of oranges make a small case of powdered concentrate to which corn sugar is added. With the addition of water at the other end, the 1,200,000 gallons of such concentrate thus far shipped on lend-lease orders will be reconstituted to about 9,600,000 gallons of orange juice.

The Country Speaks: California

Geopolitik Unmasked ..... *By K. H. Hendrick*

The popular name for political geography is not geopolitics, even if German devotees of Geopolitik have tried to make it appear as such.

That fact was emphatically stressed at the Institute of Political Geography held during the last week of July at the University of California, Los Angeles. But because Geopolitik, with its flavor of mysticism, has been getting special notice in the American press lately, it is a good thing to know what it is and what it is not.

The Institute, under the chairmanship of Dr. Russell H. Fitzgibbon, was addressed by internationalists in no temper to mistake offshoots of Nazi philosophy for scholarship. Among them were Han Yu Shan, visiting lecturer in history at the University of California at Los Angeles; Dr. Jan O. M. Broek, an American by adoption who is on the University of California faculty at Berkeley; and Dr. Vlastimil Kybal of Czechoslovakia.

Tool of Conquest

Political geography is a field of knowledge. Geopolitik is a theory which rests on faith in Germany, and as such it is a tool of conquest, an attempt to use scientific methods for Germanic purposes. Thus, genuine political geographists hold no truck with it, but they recognize in its subversions a veiled threat to American clear-headedness regarding world affairs.

Geopolitik, Dr. Broek told the Institute, parades as a legitimate branch, indeed as root and stem, of that true political geography which is solely concerned to study the relations of the globe's divisions to each other. But Geopolitik is not that. It is a sector of German kultur. And one of the worst things about it is the brazenness with which it asserts that its notions are laws.

Geopolitik is older than Hitlerism, but it has a Hitleresque advocate in Dr. Karl Haushofer, who has published a magazine devoted to it since 1924. It says that such hypotheses as the special growth of states and the evolution of domination from seapower to landpower are actual laws. And the unquestioning, hearing such assertions, say, "What can you do about a law?" Even an American professor has ventured into widely circulated print in support of these Prussian-conceived fancies lately, with such good effect that an authority has declared, "Never before have so many blunders been made on so many pages!"

In American Textbook

"We should keep track of Geopolitik because of its effect on American thinking," Dr. Broek warned. For instance, here is a sample of something that cropped up in an American textbook published not so long ago: The book contained an analysis of the life of nations thus—1. Youth. 2. Adolescence. This was called "the dynamic period," and Germany, Italy, and Japan were cited as instances. 3. Maturity. The U. S. A. is mature, the book said. 4. Old age.

This is just the sort of thing that runs through German teaching, and it ought not to get into American schools as a molder of thought without being detected and denounced.

From the Institute programs one conclusion stands plain: That space-grabbing is the mark of totalitarian ambition. When Hitlerism meets its friends on the street, it has only one question to ask, "How are you doing so far as space is concerned?"

To Change the Subject:

What, No More Ginger Ale? ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

Every day the mystery grows more dense. Either there is ginger ale still on the market or there is not. It is absurd not to know which theory to believe. Particularly if one likes ginger ale. Our friends who live in the country tell us that they can get it, while we in the town are baffled and increasingly more pessimistic over our prospects

"Rationed," said a salesman to us today. Dourly he shook his head: "Rationed, like so many other things. It just happens that a few dealers have not yet sold out." We wish we knew which dealers he means.

Only today, as we said, we were in one of the most distinguished of grocery establishments, buying a jar of Hollandaise sauce, thinking eagerly of the artichoke to which it would add precisely the right tang, when we saw on the counter a leaflet advertising a certain famous brand of English ginger ale. "Aha," we said to ourselves, "here is hope! There is still ginger ale to be had. Even if we cannot have our usual brand."

Then the salesman dashed over us the coldest of cold water. "Someone must have put those leaflets out by mistake," he said. "We have not had any of that ginger ale for months." We picked up the little pathetic pile of leaflets and thrust them rudely back into the salesman's hand.

You see, it was not so long ago that, on arriving at home one warm afternoon, our Anna greeted us with the information that the market man had refused her order. "No more ginger ale," she said. "It's the metal caps." She proved not to be entirely accurate. Because there is still ginger ale of several brands, but in larger bottles involving fewer metal caps. If you screw on tightly a new patent cap, you can imagine that the fizz lasts for about 24 hours.

All this may be taken as an indication that we are fond of ginger ale, extravagantly fond. For a good many years now, we have counted it one of the amenities of living. The drink first endeared itself to us on shipboard; actually on a small ship which was at the moment fighting its way across an unruly Irish Sea. What should we drink with our dinner? One of us said "Why not ginger ale?" And the other quickly assented. Ginger ale was brought—a prince of ginger ales, made in that Ireland toward which we were just then steaming. It was strong, it was fragrant, it was altogether delicious. Ever since, we have been inquiring for that brand.

It used to be obtainable on trains and ships, poured out by the steady and skilled hands of Negro porters or English stewards. All that is past history now. We go no longer on ships nor even often on trains. There is, however, still Sunday night supper in the kitchen with the run of the place to our two selves. Ginger ale, ice cubes, a few drops of fruit syrup—and the rest of the brief meal may be trusted to take care of itself.

So, if worse comes to worst, what are we to do? Sundays are not rationed. They still occur regularly, one day in each orderly seven. A person dislikes to go to bed hungry. Hence, if there will presently be no more ginger ale—well, there is but one recourse open to people like us: We might just look to our patriotism

For those interested in the mundane details of the ginger ale situation, a news story on the present facts will be found on page 4.

Little Norway—Canadian Stop on Road to Victory

Tense and resolute Norse fliers train at own base near Toronto for action against Nazis.

Norwegian merchant fleet finances all needs of program from revenue in war trade.

Wide World-Associated Press

LITTLE NORWAY, Canada, Aug. 4—At first glance there didn't seem to be anything different about the dozens of blond youths around the airfield. They looked like any other group of high-spirited lads hoping someday to be aviators—the same type found at American training centers.

And then you saw their eyes. They were chunks of blue hardness which had no youth in them. Their lips smiled but there was no softness in their eyes, frozen since the night the Germans invaded Norway more than two years ago.

With the nostalgia of youth, they call this place "Little Norway," but it isn't home to them. It's just a place where they can learn to fight, a way-station on the road back home.

It has been a long road for all these sons of Norway. Everyone of them risked much to get here. Each has but one goal—to drive the Nazis from the homeland and restore the peace and freedom in which their people had lived for 126 years.

They straggled into this camp more than 3,500 miles from home singly, in pairs and small groups, totaling thousands. There's not a man among them that can't tell an adventure story.

Escape Under Fire

Some of them escaped from Nazi-invaded Norway in little fishing boats over the North Sea, battling storms and crouching in their frail crafts while Nazi patrol planes machine-gunned them from the air. Over the North Sea to the Shetland Islands—that's the hard way.

The easy way? that's a little matter of traveling almost around the world in the other direction, through Sweden, Russia and India, or China, and then across the Pacific to the United States or Canada. That's the easy way.

"We've got to learn to be as hard as the enemy," said Arne Jensen, who came over the hard way.

Well, they're hard now. And you wonder if ever their eyes will thaw after what they have been through.

Don't tell the men of Little Norway their country didn't put up a good fight against the invaders. They know better because most of them were fighting during the 62 days it took the Germans to subdue the unprepared, ill-equipped country. They tell you they accounted for 60,000 Germans in those 62 days.

There's Lieut. Col. Ole Reistad, Chief of the Royal Norwegian Air Forces in Canada. He was a squadron leader in Southern Norway when the invasion came on the night of April 8-9, 1940.

Defense of Oslo

The Norwegians had only five modern fighter planes outside Oslo, but they rose to meet 70 German bombers. They shot down five of them before they were forced to withdraw. Most of those Norwegian pilots are here as instructors.

"There were some traitors, yes," said Mr. Jensen, "but the Quislings were less than 1 per cent of our population. And I can tell you our people will never be conquered. They still are fighting and their sons are still escaping to England even though it is the capital penalty to be caught, with the concentration camp for your family."

Little Norway typifies the spirit of Norwegian resistance to German domination. Complete squadrons, including ground crews, get their training here and then move on to the fighting front in Great Britain where they fight alongside the Royal Air Force.

Four months after Norway was forced to lay down its arms, the Government - in - exile established Little Norway, across the channel from Toronto's island airport—as an aviation training center.

Norway had ordered about $20,000,000 worth of planes from the United States prior to the invasion—Curtiss fighters and Douglas bombers. One shipment was seized by the Germans, but the others were delivered to Little Norway.

Camp Facilities

The camp includes wooden barracks, hospital, model kitchen, recreation facilities, and training schools for instruction in mechanics, radio, navigation and the other technical courses which pilots and crews must have for combat duty.

After the pilot candidates receive their recruit training in Little Norway, they go to Camp Muskoka, about 120 miles north, where the surroundings are somewhat similar to their native country. There they receive their elementary training.

Safely past this phase, they get their intermediate work on the faster single and twin-engine planes at the British Commonwealth Air Training Schools under Norwegian instructors. And then those who earn their wings return to Little Norway for advanced training with Curtiss fighters and Douglas bombers.

There is time for play, of course, in all the serious business of learning to fight. The boys can take their vacations at Camp Vesle Skaugum in Northern Ontario, an old trading post converted into a recruiting and recreational center. The camp was dedicated last December by the Norwegian Crown Prince and Crown Princess.

The Norwegians are paying their own way in this training program, financing everything from the income derived from the Norwegian merchant fleet, which is playing a large part in carrying 50 per cent of the gasoline, and oil and 35 per cent of the foodstuffs and other war equipment to Great Britain since the outbreak of war.

Fleet's Assistance

At the outbreak of the war, Norway had the fourth largest merchant marine in the world. There were more than 5,000,000 tons in service. The Nazis tried to lure this prize into Axis-held ports by issuing false orders from Oslo, but without exception the Norwegian skippers obeyed instructions from the legal Norwegian Government—now in England—and steamed to British or Allied ports. Thus more than 80 per cent of the fleet joined the United Nations cause.

"Please don't forget to say how much our fleet has done for us," Mr. Jensen said. "Some of the fellows have been torpedoed four and five times. But they always return to another ship and go right back over the same routes."

It isn't likely anyone will forget the Norwegian resistance to the invaders, least of all the Nazis.

The Norwegian Air Force has had fighter squadrons and patrol bomber squadrons in action more than a year now from British bases, fighting over the English Channel, Northern France, over Norway, over the Atlantic, from Iceland, taking a heavy toll of enemy planes and shipping and military targets in joint action with the Norwegian Navy and Army, also operating from British bases.

One of these days the boys of Little Norway are going back home.

Wide World

Valiant Norwegians Train to Free Their Homeland

Top: Scene on the flying field at Little Norway training school in Canada. Cadets are getting instructions before going aloft. Center: Students are given full instruction in radio as well as in flying and navigation. This class is receiving instruction in the operation of a transmitter. Bottom: A group of the Norwegian youths who are learning to be fliers so that they may return and fight their country's invaders.

Curtiss-Wright St. Louis Plant Lightens Jigs to Attract Women Workers

A report on the expanding opportunity open to women in a Midwest war industry is contained in the following dispatch from a member of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau who recently went to Des Moines, Iowa, to cover the opening of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps training center, and, in addition, made a tour of several war plants. She is soon to leave on a more extensive survey sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 4—Out at the gigantic Curtiss-Wright plant near here, masonite jigs are being substituted for steel so more women can build bombers, and 2 a. m. beach picnics are taking the place of afternoon bridge parties.

A jig is a form in which airplane parts are fastened for riveting or welding. Steel jigs were so heavy women couldn't lift them. The masonite substitutes are less than one-tenth as heavy.

Curtiss-Wright officials believe theirs is the first aircraft assembly plant in the country to make such a bid to the ladies—more than 700 of whom are already employed here in 105 kinds of jobs. Among them are riveters, welders, assemblers, tube benders, cover stretchers, wood workers and inspectors.

Peak Next January

Typical of their attitude was the comment of Delphine Burche, who was inserting cleco buttons in an aileron to hold it until it could be riveted. "This may be a small job, but it makes me feel pretty important," said Delphine, who has a brother in the Army stationed in New Mexico.

Peak in employment here is expected about Jan. 1 when about 65 per cent of the production line will be women.

Men and women are working side by side on the same machines in this plant. "At first the men didn't think they wanted girls working beside them, but now they say they don't mind," the girls tell you. Plant officials say the men have spruced up considerably in their appearance since the girls came to work. They shine their shoes and shave more often now.

Uniforms are not compulsory for the girls here, but most of them wear them. For $3.41, they get a well-cut, washable navy blue slack suit, trimmed with yellow braid and a Curtiss-Wright insignia. For those who wear their uniforms to and from work, there is a snappy matching beret.

Even if they don't wear a uniform, for safety's sake the girls must wear low heels, slacks, and some sort of covering over their hair. Open-toed sandals are taboo because of the little metal slivers lying around on the plant floor.

As in most airplane assembly plants, wage rates here are exactly the same for women as for men doing the same work. A girl starts out at 60 cents an hour and at the end of 13 weeks probation is advanced to 75 cents an hour. On Saturdays they get time and a half pay and if their department has to work on Sunday to catch up, they get paid double their usual rate. Most of the girls make $31.20 at the outset.

Women are now working on all three shifts. The "yellow" shift goes to work at 8 a. m., "green" at 4:30 p. m., and "orange" at 1 a. m. The second shift gets a bonus of seven cents an hour and the third gets paid for eight hours, although it actually works only seven and a half.

Most women prefer the day shift, although others find they can fit the night shifts into their family lives more conveniently.

Listen, for instance, to Mrs. Anna Tompkins, who was enjoying a 4 p. m. lunch with four other women she had driven 22 miles to work under the plant's "gotta ride, wanta ride?" plan.

"I have two children, a boy 12 and a girl 9. My husband is a steel worker. I get the children's lunch and he gets their supper. I have a feeling my husband will be drafted and I felt I'd rather be adjusted before that happens. Besides I have a nephew who's reported 'missing' in Bataan, and another is an engineer on a bomber in Panama and hasn't been heard from for some time. That made me want to do something to lick the Japs.

Schedule at Home

"My husband gets home from work just about the time I leave. Usually he wakes up long enough to say a few words when I get home. On Sundays we take the children to the country to see my mother or else go to the show."

One of Mrs. Tompkins' passengers is Mrs. Luther Mason, who has her M. A. from the University of Illinois and taught mathematics in high school before she signed up for bench metal work at Curtiss. Mrs. Mason said she preferred the second shift because she could get more done in a day that way. "It only cuts out your social life," she explained.

St. Louis and the plant both are doing much to see that the women night workers are not entirely deprived of their social life. Movie houses now have 2 a. m. shows. Churches have services in the "wee small hours" especially for war workers.

Out at the plant the "Night Owlettes" has been formed. Come around to any St. Louis recreation area at 2 or 3 a. m. almost any morning and you'll find war workers enjoying barbecues and watermelon feasts just as if it were early evening. Working the night shift at least gives them time to shop and do their marketing when the stores are not crowded, the married women point out.

Busy Cafeteria

At Curtiss-Wright the women can get a good 25-cent or 30-cent meal at the "largest eating establishment in any defense plant in the Middle West." Roy A. Hall, cafeteria manager, feeds thousands of persons every 24 hours and, at that, many employees bring their own lunches.

Mr. Hall's special pride are the birthday parties or soldiers' farewells he stages in his cafeteria at the rate of six or seven a day. For 75 cents, Mr. Hall reserves tables, furnishes a tablecloth and makes a cake big enough for 20 persons with the words "Happy Landings" or "Happy Birthday" inscribed across the top.

There is plenty of plant spirit at Curtiss and the women are quickly catching it from the men. One of the recent evidences was a round robin dispatched to Bob Hope telling him that if he didn't quit boosting the "welder from Lockheed" on his program, without mentioning Curtiss, they would quit buying the product he was advertising on the radio.

There are no special requirements for women employed on aircraft assembly here, other than that they must be American citizens and not have any relatives in occupied nations whom the Japanese or Nazis could work through.

The plant sends its employees to school for six weeks, without pay, before it puts them to work on the production line. Within the plant, a system of upgrading makes advancement rapid for competent persons. There is no age limit for women hired, but it happens that most of the applicants for jobs to date have been between the ages of 20 and 35.

Mistakes the girls make are flaunted before their eyes, along with those made by men, in a pile of wasted parts, labeled, "This is the graveyard of your mistakes. Scrap like this helps Hitler and Mr. Moto."

Plant officials say that absences among women are not any greater than those among men, which means less than 3 per cent. The workers have had no holidays since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Enthusiastic About Jobs

You might think the roar of riveting machines and the long hours of standing at machines might make women wish they were back at their kitchen sinks where they could listen to the radio or sit down at will, but after two or three months in the plant they tell you unanimously:

"We like this better than anything we've ever done before."

Some say it's the feeling that they are contributing to winning the war that makes the job satisfying; others frankly admit it's the good pay the yget.

Viola Ahner, who was binding the rough edges of an aileron by hand with adhesive tape in preparation for its covering, insisted that the noise didn't bother her. As a former beauty parlor operator, she said, she was used to "being on my feet." Working at a machine, she added, was easier than dealing with the public.

Viola said she has a beau in the Army in Panama and doesn't mind working long hours when she realizes that an adequate supply of planes will bring him home sooner.

Today's Woman

Peace Problems Need Farmers' Wise Help

Women, sharing the responsibilities and sacrifices of war, expect also to have a voice in the peace. This is the final interview in a series of three published on the Today's Woman page of The Christian Science Monitor as part of this newspaper's contribution to peaceward thinking.

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Free trade, with every country producing what it is fitted to raise and finding a ready market for its products—this is essential to world peace, in the opinion of Miss Elizabeth Herring, of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Miss Herring, who shares the interest of her brother Hubert Herring, the author, in international affairs, knows agricultural conditions both in this country and as they were in Europe before the war. Since 1918, she has been devoting herself to work with rural women throughout the United States. She knows firsthand the agricultural problems of this country and their effect on the individual farmer and his family.

Encourage Production for Use

"We must not think in terms of the same production of food for the world in the future as in the past," said Miss Herring. "Most of the world has been hungry. The sensible as well as the altruistic thing for the American farmer to do is to work for a world economy that will encourage production for use, not just for profit. The world needs and will use everything we can supply if it is set up right," she asserted. "A true international economy will use all our productive capacity.

"On the other hand, if we go back to nationalism, old-style, the world will quickly get free of dependence on our supplies. If we perpetuate trade barriers, the trend will be to make each country as economically independent as possible. This situation was responsible at the time of World War I for many of the troubles of the Continent. Everyone tried to be independent of everyone else—to be self-sufficient in the production of every kind of goods and to make the soil produce that for which it was not fitted.

"In a peaceful world, we wouldn't have to do that," Miss Herring pointed out, "and we wouldn't have to produce synthetic rubber; we'd just get it from the Dutch East Indies."

Farmers Must Learn

There is no group in America that cares more for peace than the farm women, Miss Herring believes, but the thing we must face, she says, is that loving peace is not the same as understanding how to get it. The great weakness she finds in the international thinking of farmers in this country is that they have tried to copy industry and find economic salvation in tariffs. One of the stumbling blocks to the "good neighbor" policy in South America, she points out, has been the opposition of farm groups to letting South American products come in. The farmer must learn to think in a much larger economic framework for his own sake and for everybody's, she asserts.

The farmer, however, possesses one outstanding mental trait that is a great asset, Miss Herring affirms. That is his almost religious attitude toward the productive capacity of the soil, an attitude born of his close connection with natural processes. He knows there's evil somewhere if he has to cut production when people are hungry.

"This is not an argument against crop control," she hastened to add, "as long as our whole country is set up on the basis of producing only what you can sell. In such an economy, the farmer has no choice and the industrialist who limits production when there is no sale is on bad ground when he tells the farmer he must not do the same. All of us together must re-think our attitude toward production and consumption."

Understands Farm Women

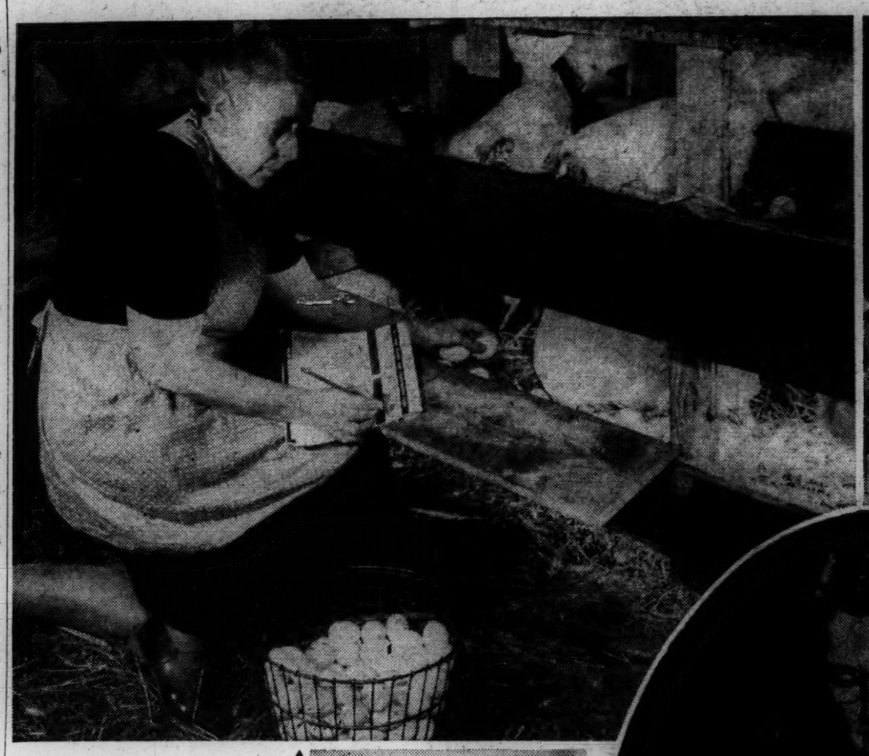
Miss Herring sat in her small, simply-furnished office in the national headquarters of the Y. W. C. A. in New York City. She had been in the Middle West and was there for only a few hours before starting off again, this time for West Virginia. Few persons in the country are better known to the farm women of the United States or better understand their problems. She sees these women bearing the heavy burden of agriculture during the war period and knows their willingness to do it. But it should be realized, she adds, that farm work is war work. This is a war of farm and factory, she points out, and there is a grave question as to the wisdom of manning the factory at the expense of the farm. In Mississippi, 80 per cent of those who have left agriculture have gone into industry and only 20 per cent into the military services, she says.

She told of a farmer in a southern state who had pledged to the United States Department of Agriculture War Board to increase the production of his farm 20 per cent. Shortly afterward he reported to the board that he had been offered and was taking a defense job but would live up to his pledge. All his six sons were in the service so his wife and daughters would run the farm.

Miss Herring herself has a farm in Vermont. One of her neighbors is a former schoolteacher whose husband has now been called to military service so the young woman has taken over the farm work, including the milking of 14 cows—"and not a whimper," said Miss Herring.

These farm women who assume responsibility so willingly and capably, need and deserve to understand world problems and their part in world peace, Miss Herring believes.

Last of three Tuesday articles



Staff Photographer; Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Miss Elizabeth Herring (oval) a member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., believes the farm women of America deserve to understand better than they do the relation of foreign policy to farm prosperity. Since 1918, she has been working with women in agricultural districts. Typical of those whom she knows well are the Pennsylvania woman, carefully making a record of her egg production; the South Carolina cotton farmer and his wife, and the 15-year-old Minnesota girl, hoeing lima beans at $3 an acre.

New Jersey Industrial Plants Find Music Real Asset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Music is an antidote to boredom and, therefore, a boon in wartime industries, a survey of four big New Jersey war-material plants revealed. Britain found this out some time ago. America is waking up to it.

A journey through four New Jersey industrial plants sounding off musically in the midst of war-winning work, even in departments where noise levels are high, should convince the unimpressed that music contributes to making workers happier and safer, resulting in better work.

Among the music-users is Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation of Newark, now on a 100 per cent wartime basis, making precision instruments for the Army, Navy, and Air Corps.

Of the thousands employed at Weston, many are women—in fact there are only four more men than women, whose fingers can do the many delicate operations better than men's. It's work that can grow monotonous. Whereas there is practically no accident hazard at Weston, in other plants this same element of boredom and daydreaming leads, it has been found, to carelessness.

Plant managers stress that something must be done to reduce the loss, directly traceable to the monotony and tension of much industrial labor. At Weston, music is doing a great part of that something. Through a loudspeaker system, the music is sent to all parts of the plant except the offices, and if it's not played right on schedule, there is immediate and insistent protest from the plant. Once when Weston's system was out of order for a day or so, an urgent group appeal appeared on the management's desk requesting that the music be resumed—"pronto."

Programs Present Problems

Programing is not without its problems. Keeping everyone musically happy is a job requiring a highly-developed mixture of knowledge, patience, tact, and musical sense. Weston has found that variety in each of the music periods, as well as variety in each day's programs, is the answer.

Marches and stimulating music go best at the beginning and end of shifts. The music during the day and night includes waltzes, popular tunes, and old-time favorites, and is played as follows: Opening, 7 to 7:15 a. m.; 8:50 to 9:14; 10:15 to 10:30; two luncheon periods; 2 to 2:24 p. m.; closing, 3:30 to 3:45; night shift, 5:45 to 6 p. m.; 7:15 to 7:40; luncheon (night shift), 8:30 to 8:45; 10 to 10:24; closing, 11:30 to 11:45.

Vocals are not on the preferred list. Over-all favorites, according to O. J. Morelock, in charge of Radio Engineering, are old tunes like "My Gal Sal" and "Till We Meet Again."

Not so Westinghouse Lamp Division at Bloomfield, where music associated with string ensembles playing polite luncheon music has been tried and found unwanted. The same is true of "hillbilly" music and vocals. Musical comedy tunes, like "Tea for Two" and swing music are popular. Marches slide easily into the start-the-shift slot.

Westinghouse music, played on a schedule of 20-minute to half-hour sessions, is piped to one division of highly secret war work and to the cafeteria and recreation rooms. The girls in the wired-for-sound division, questioned as to whether or not they liked working with music, gave one emphatic answer, "We do!" They would complain loudly if the music were discontinued.

Much credit for thoughtful programing, based on experimentation and plant checkups, goes to B. M. Pawson, of the Industrial Relations Department. With its workers' welfare, the majority of whom are women, always foremost, Westinghouse considers music of first-line importance to successful operation, along with cleanliness, orderliness, and safety-consciousness.

Lends Charm to Work

With the mellow strains of a waltz or a familiar tune arranged by Kostelanetz floating out from its glass-brick walls over its landscaped lawns, entering the Bristol-Myers plant at Hillside is like entering a Miami Beach resort-hotel instead of a factory producing such 365-days-a-year needs as toothpaste.

Employee opinion at Bristol-Myers shows a practically unanimous enjoyment of music. An overwhelming majority voted for music to be played more often than the present three-times-a-day schedule, 8:30 to 8:45 a. m., from 11:30 through the lunch periods, and 3:30 to 4 p. m.

Topping choices of different kinds of music at this plant are waltzes, old familiar melodies, popular tunes "if not too jazzy," with marches and light classics next in line and lastly swing. Vocals have been ruled out, and marches are becoming less popular.

That music is proving itself not just a frill, but a real friend to industry's armies, is further attested in another case.

"When girls who have worked here and left, reapply for jobs, one of the reasons they give for wanting to come back is our music," said L. A. Demeter of Carlton Lamp Corporation, Newark, a plant engaged in wartime searchlight and lamp making.

Music was first introduced about six months ago at Carlton more or less as an added attraction to the loudspeakers' main purpose—paging and delivering messages quickly and easily to all parts of the plant. The workers themselves now rate music as a "must."

Seattle Mobilizes Womanpower In Huge Job Registration

By the Associated Press

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 4

Seattle began mobilizing its womanpower today to fill 100,000 war jobs in a hurry in shipyard and aircraft factories.

Every woman capable of doing any sort of work was asked to register during the next three days at the City's nine high schools and and schools throughout surrounding King County.

The Civilian War Commission and the United States Employment Service, which sponsored the registration, set a goal of 25,000 applicants immediately, but said four times that many war jobs would have to be filled here eventually this year.

Immediate employment was not guaranteed. The registration was planned to serve as a survey of potential employees who can be drawn into industrial, farm, and other work as the demand arises.

No more workers can be brought in from the outside because of the lack of housing for them and the present strain on municipal transportation facilities. There are not enough men available to fill the gaps as airplane plants and shipyards expand, and thus women must take their place, officials said.

Only women over 18 who are unemployed at present and free to accept work were asked to register. Mothers who would have to get domestic help to look after their children were requested not to sign up.

Trained personnel workers were ready to list names, addresses, ages, citizenship, employment record, education, experience, and the type of work in which applicants are interested.

Women may express a preference for part-time work and may ask for training in a field in which they are inexperienced.

Styles Are Smarter Than Ever

By the Associated Press

Chicago

American designers of women's apparel have unveiled here the result of their efforts to produce smart, serviceable fall and winter fashions while conserving fabrics and metals for war use.

Retail merchants and department store buyers have begun two weeks of inspection of new styles at the meeting of the Interstate Merchants Council and attendant merchandise expositions. A year ago more than 20,000 buyers placed about $30,000,000 worth of orders with Chicago wholesalers and manufacturers.

"Limitations and restrictions have but served to spur designers' creative talents, and new presentations for the coming season are noteworthy for their good-looking, wearable and feminine qualities," said Mrs. Katherine Ratto, merchandising counsel of the merchandise mart and fashion show director.

Silhouette Is Slim

Mrs. Ratto said the newly-developed silhouette was so slim and flattering that it was hard to believe its origin was in so prosaic a source as regulation order L-85.

Peg-top lines on skirts that are slender and straight but never tight, soft front fullness and side top shirring and draping make the most of every inch of material alloted to civilian use.

Because unnecessary details clash with conservation aims, costumes are ornamented effectively through use of contrasting fabrics, self material loops and tucks on fold trimming.

The boys-style coat, smart for nearly all occasions, remains as fashionable as it has been in the past among women. Dressy coats are slim through the body but have an easy fullness above the waist.

Trouser-Press Pleats

Suits have short jackets with self-stitching detail, new pocket treatments, and unusual yokes. Skirts are slim in appearance, but allow for walking and sitting comfort with gores, kick pleats, shallow box pleats, and sharp trouser-press pleats.

Accessories show no loss in charm from lack of metals. Wood, plastics, colored stones, yarns, and other non-critical materials have been utilized in trimmings.

Handbags are trim, neat and efficient. Top-handle handbags fit into the carry-your-own-bundles vogue conveniently. Wearable calfskin leads in this group.

In fabrics, cottons of all kinds are utilized. Corduroy, shown in every color, shows up smartest in red.

Costa Rican Woman Helps Clear Out Naziism

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

No longer do Costa Rican children "Heil Hitler" as they troop home for lunch from the former German School in San José. Not since Doña Maria Alfaro de Mata took charge.

Doña Maria is a democrat and ardent anti-Nazi. The Costa Rican Government wanted exactly that kind of a director to clean up this former hotbed of Nazi propaganda.

The school was taken over when Costa Rica had decided to go all the way with the United Nations in resistance to Nazi aggression. Casting about for a school administrator to step into one of the most delicate cultural situations caused by this decision, the Government passed by all the available men and chose a Costa Rican woman.

Well-Qualified for Job

On two major counts Doña Maria met the requirements. She had long experience in primary school teaching and administration. She also presided—and still presides—over the Frente Nacional Anti-Nazi del Magisterio. Upwards of a thousand teachers, men and women, are banded together in this organization to combat inroads of Naziism in Costa Rica.

Selection of Señora Alfaro de Mata to direct the former German School therefore combines a distinct forward step in recognition of women's abilities, and a reaffirmation of Costa Rica's devotion to democracy.

When you meet this competent, cultured Costa Rican woman, as I did on a recent trip through Central America, you can see at a glance why she has been entrusted with one of the important assignments in her country's wartime readjustments. Anyone — man or woman—taking over that school director's desk where a succession of Germans and Nazis sat for many years, starting long before Hitler, would require rare skill, tact, good humor, courage.

The German community in San José and in the country remains numerous and strong, despite measures taken by the Costa Rican Government since entering the war as one of the United Nations. Germans who had sent their children to the school when it was a private German institution naturally would resent its incorporation into the Nation's system of public primary schools.

Serves Democracy

It is Señora Alfaro de Mata's assignment to stand on the obvious justice of an action made necessary by misuse of the school as an instrument of Nazi cultural penetration. Any Germans in search of education for their children, rather than Nazification, are welcome under her capable direction.

Many of the Germans have kept their children at home on plantations in the interior instead of sending them back to the school. Democratic Costa Ricans, on the other hand, welcome the removal of Nazi influence.

What this school meant in terms of propaganda and Nazi cultural penetration was driven home to me during a trip through Costa Rica early in 1938. Then you could hear the children speaking German as they played in the school yard. The study of German occupied the leading position in the curriculum. Spanish, the native language of Costa Rica, had to take second place. English stood considerably down the line.

Teachers brought their zealous Nazi allegiances into the classroom. Not for nothing did Berlin subsidize this school.

Today all that is changed. In the same building on the heights overlooking San José's central district, Señora Alfaro de Mata has restored education for education's sake—in the democratic tradition.

The school's new name is Escuela del Atlantico.

When asked why she admires the United States—as she clearly does—Señora Alfaro de Mata singles out two things. They are liberty, and free public education.

Her own service to Costa Rican education covers 23 years. As a Maestra in primary schools she joined in the movement for enlargement of woman's opportunities in Latin America. Then, in 1930, she stepped up to the position of Directora, or Principal. She directed the Escuela Republica de Chile, one of the leading units in the Costa Rican public school system, when called to reorganize the former German school.

Attics Yield $752 in Sale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Many a mickle makes a muckle" says an old Scottish proverb, and the truth of it was proved recently when a small group of women in the middle west of America, held a benefit sale.

The project started when one of them on advice from the neighborhood air warden, cleared out her attic. In it she found many things which were interesting, ornamental, even useful but for which she had no present use. She said to a friend, "If only there were some way of turning them into money. It could go to the soldiers for recreation."

The friend, it seemed, had made a similar remark about the contents of her own attic. So had another and still another. Others had articles to give. Anything would be acceptable—"From shoes and hats, to baseball bats." A sale was planned — a blessing for those who gave in that they later would have less to clean and polish, for those who bought, in that they would be getting bargains, and eventually for the boys in the service in that the money earned was to be for them.

Delightful glimpses of human nature were observed in the collecting of material. There was the man who rented a trailer and filled it with an assortment of handsome and desirable pieces. These he "dumped" with obvious relief. Then he removed from his head a very much worn hat. "Don't let this go for next to nothing," he implored wistfully. "It—it's an awfully good felt." The one to whom he spoke shook her head with a laugh. "You're forgetting our rule. We're not to accept anything unless the donor really wishes to be rid of it." The man sighed. "Oh, well, you'll have to take this anyway. You see, I've promised."

The use of a large vacant store building was given for the event and articles of all descriptions were assembled there.

The sale lasted two full days. Good humor, gaiety and enjoyment were constantly in evidence. When it was over it was learned that $752.00 had been earned. All this from things which until then had been lying idle in attics! **M. G. G.**

'Know Your City' Launched Kay Halle in Radio

By Omar Ranney
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

It was while traveling abroad that Kay Halle, daughter of a Cleveland department store executive, gained the idea that launched her on an unusual career in the field of radio. Today she is called "the woman Deems Taylor" of radio.

Everywhere she went, it seemed, people asked her questions about the Cleveland Orchestra, the Cleveland Metropolitan Park System, the Cleveland Museum of Art, and many other institutions in her home town. She was continually being told what a fine city she came from.

Sight-Seeing at Home

Consequently, one of the first things she did when she returned home after her extensive travels was to take a sight-seeing trip through Greater Cleveland, and she induced Radio Station WGAR, a Columbia affiliate in Cleveland, to let her do a broadcast of her impressions on "rediscovering" Cleveland. That was how she started.

Her idea was to prove to residents of this Midwest city that they had many cultural and civic advantages that often were more appreciated by outsiders than by themselves. Her broadcasts immediately took hold, and WGAR gave her a regular weekly spot, listing her as its "Roving Commentator."

Miss Halle has been at it ever since, developing her radio talks over a wide variety of subjects. Often she takes her radio listeners behind the scenes at political conventions, Congressional hearings, Metropolitan Opera performances, and such historic events as Winston Churchill's talk before Congress.

While her interviews are with persons prominent in widely divergent fields, she plans her broadcasts with the underlying purpose of giving her listeners interpretive slants on current trends. She was one of the first to interview Clarence Streit on the "Union Now" movement. The importance of civilian defense was a topic of one of her broadcasts long before it became a public issue in the United States. Anglo-American relations was another subject in which she took an early wartime interest. On this she had considerable firsthand, background information, for during her travels abroad she lived in London more than a year and often spent week ends at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill.

She meets some of the celebrities on her radio program right in Cleveland, but many of them she has to go to Washington or New York to interview. In such cases, a recording is made and the "platter" is sent back to Station WGAR for the broadcast.

Her listeners also have had some interesting journeys, by radio transcription. In 1940 they were "taken" on an 18,000-mile flight around South America with her. Miss Halle visited the capitals of most of the 20 Latin-American republics, making transcriptions in their local stations and having them flown back to Cleveland by Pan American Clipper to be used on her regular weekly programs.

Having originally started her radio broadcasts with the idea of "rediscovering" Cleveland, Miss Halle from the very beginning has been greatly interested in fostering greater renown for the Cleveland Orchestra. One of her first objectives in radio work, consequently, was to arrange a Cleveland Orchestra broadcast series over a national chain in which she could act as commentator.

On Orchestra Hour

When the Cleveland Orchestra began such a series last fall, on Saturday afternoons, Miss Halle became the only woman commentator on such a program, over a national chain, in the United States. Because of these broadcasts she has come to be called "the woman Deems Taylor."

As a musical commentator she believes in making her introduction to each number as simple and brief as possible.

In addition to her broadcasting, Miss Halle gives frequent lectures on current affairs and countries she has visited.

She is active in the League of Women Voters, takes a great interest in Cleveland's Karamu House (one of the outstanding centers in the United States for Negro expression in the arts), and writes frequent newspaper and magazine articles.

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2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration 1 to 3 days. Removes odors from perspiration, keeps armpits dry.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of The American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabric.

Arrid is the largest selling deodorant
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping
39¢ a jar
Also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars
...Buy a jar today... at any store which sells toilet goods.
ARRID

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Schools, Colleges, Home Study
Parents, Teachers, Students

Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Tuesday, August 4, 1942

★ 13

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

British-American Friendship Deepened Through Exchange Of 'Ambassador' Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Tools for building British-American solidarity in terms of an emergent new world are now traveling back and forth across the Atlantic in bookcases. The "tools" are books. Books for the Englishman about America; books for the American about England.

This is the project of the "Books Across the Sea" Circle, a group devoted to furthering better understanding between the reading public of both nations by circulating "Ambassador" material, consisting chiefly of postwar works throwing light on both peoples.

The question of books taking up space aboard ship when a nation's chief need from its ally is bombs and tanks has made examination of the "Ambassador" books most critical. In a day when every inch of cargo space is precious and book production itself has been cut to the bone in Great Britain, the "Ambassador" books had to sell themselves as something more than passive goodwill and ivory-tower wisdom, according to Mrs. Beatrice Warde, organizing secretary of the Books Across the Sea Circle in America. They had to live up to the slogan of Mrs. Warde and her co-workers which, in effect, was: Books are Munitions. If Dr. Goebbels uses the power of the printed word, we not only would, but we must.

Missiles Of Thought

That these light missiles of thought do reach their mark, a visit either to Aldwych House in London or to the reading-room of the English-Speaking Union at Rockefeller Center in New York would show, Mrs. Warde said.

British working classes frequent the center at Aldwych House to study the current problems of American labor and British housewives delve into the subject of family budgeting in America; British children build miniature Indian tepees and skyscrapers from American models found in books, and school teachers in England seek to learn what has been the fruitage of "progressive" education in the United States.

"Illustrated books on American life are greatly in demand," Mrs. Warde, an American who passed 16 years in England as an official of the Monotype Corporation in London and was one of the charter members of the American Outpost in Great Britain, continued. "Reading material that makes our people really understandable to the British are 'Ambassadors.' They afford an opportunity to offset impressions gained sometimes from motion pictures—such types as 'ladies in orchids,' or 'millionaires jumping off skyscrapers,' and 'housewives who only have to press a button to find all their work done.'"

Books of a regional character, whether fiction, travel stories or poetry are extremely helpful. British parents with children in the United States may yearn to visualize life in an average New England community. At the same time, books that give a true all-over view of the United States are needed.

Books of all classifications treating of the following subjects awaken keen interest in the British mind: life in the nation's capital, the position of women in national life, election campaigns in the United States, American oil, cowboys, pioneer expeditions, town planning and many other phases of living described for both juvenile and adult readers.

Approximately 750 books from America have gone to England since the movement started, Mrs. Warde said. About 200 books from Great Britain have been received and exhibited at the English-Speaking Union Headquarters here.

American readers are more interested in Britain's present than in her history and traditions, the results show, as much of the material in demand in this country pertains to Britain's war experiences. The books provided by their British neighbors are more meaningful in this crisis when it is realized that a book of almost any description in England today is a major treasure. Twenty million volumes were destroyed by enemy action. British publishers have not one-quarter of the book paper required for new books and reprints, and so in sending books to America the book-starved British school teacher, for example, sacrifices important tools of his trade.

Done in Good Faith

"But we do it in good faith," writes Miss Peggy Lang, co-ordinator of the selections of British Ambassador Books, "knowing that you in America who are the guardians of so many British boys and girls for whom the books were intended, will recognize in them seeds not only of the emergent new Britain, but of the new world which will not be confied to one hemisphere."

Adjudicators on each side of the Atlantic decide which books shall be sent after recommendations from almost any qualified book lover or book scout have been well considered. In Great Britain, the books that come to America have received the inspection of seven resident American members of the selection panel as well as the advice of members prominent in British literary and political life.

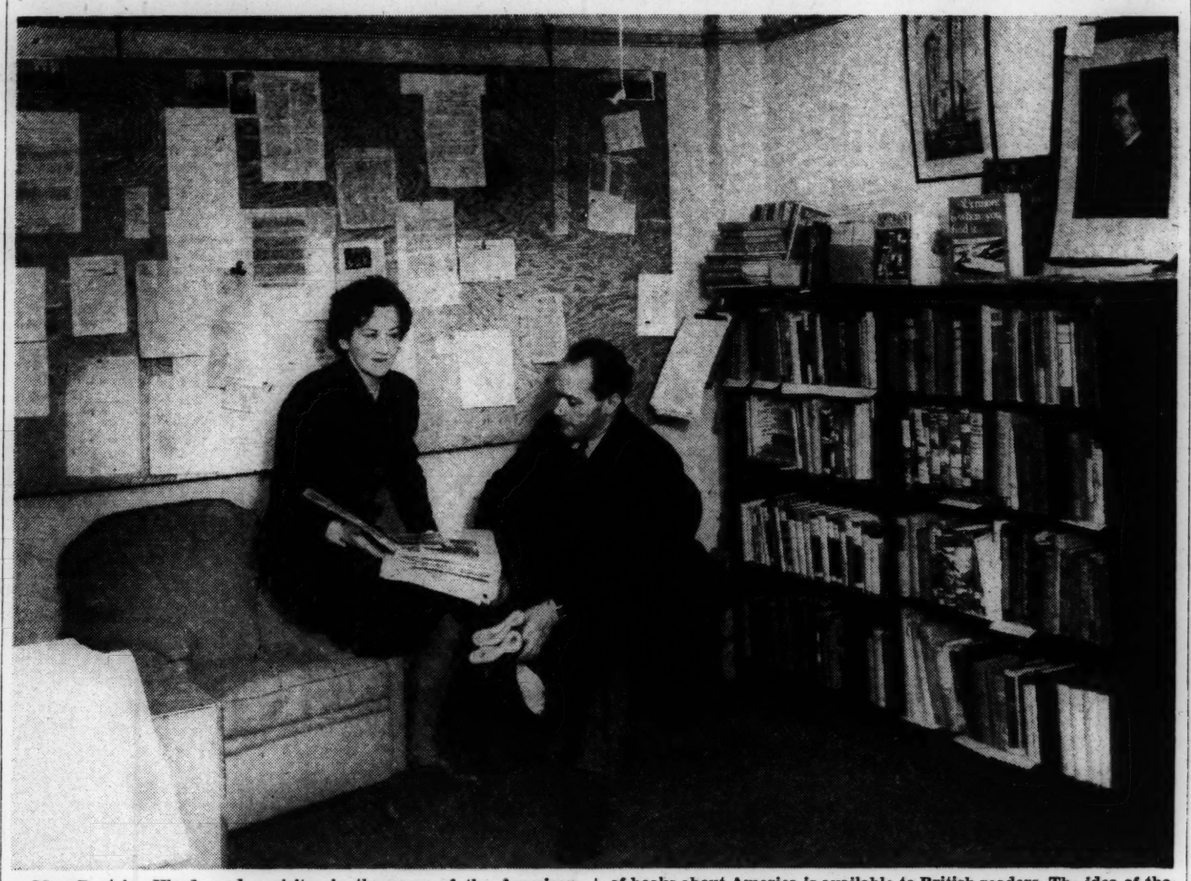
Books of super-literary character are not wanted unless they contribute to the "cause."

"The guiding principle of our monthly selections will be the ability of each book to perform a specific task," the Circle in Britain has stated. "Fiction, humor and others books of general interest will be recommended and sent only if they are of real merit and convey a true picture of the British scene, present or past."

The American adjudicators are Mrs. May Lamberton Becker, editor of the Reader's Guide for the New York Herald-Tribune; Fredric G. Melchior, editor of the Publisher's Weekly, and Miss Jennie M. Flexner, of the New York Public Library.

Interested persons here are helping by forming Books Across the Sea groups or becoming active members of the Circle and contributing to postage costs.

Impetus has been given the project, Mrs. Warde said, by the action of 14 British publishing firms who have arranged to present a gift copy of each book designed by the Circle to the Library of Congress. This, as the book-plate for these copies states, is conceived as "an aid to understanding between the English reading peoples."



Mrs. Beatrice Warde and a visitor in the room of the American Outpost in Great Britain, Aldwych House, London, where a collection of books about America is available to British readers. The idea of the "Books Across the Sea" circle is described on this page today.

Re-education of Germany Must Be Planned Now, Is Stated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

An "intellectual occupation force," to take over the job of re-educating the German people along democratic lines after the war, is suggested by Dr. Clifford E. Erickson, Associate Professor of Education at Northwestern University.

Dr. Erickson admittedly enters upon uncertain and dangerous ground in proposing what would in effect be an attempt to impose American ways of thinking upon another people. But he is not alone in this move, as was judged at least by the enthusiastic reception accorded the idea among the listeners at the university summer session lecture which he addressed. Elsewhere today wherever the subject is broached, observers report, there is a growing sympathy for some such step to counteract the years of Nazi indoctrination of Germany's youth.

"We must," declared Dr. Erickson, in a comment which he obviously did not intend to be taken too literally, "either exterminate the Germans, or develop for them a program of re-education."

As Post-War Leaders

Already, he pointed out, military authorities are carefully preparing for armed occupation of the Axis countries, but no effort has been made yet to train social scientists for peacetime education.

"If we wish to keep peace," he said, "we must do more than impose military occupation on Germany for two or three years. We must educate an entire new generation in the democratic way of life. Hitler has used the educational system to indoctrinate the German people with false ideals, and it will require the combined work of political scientists, economists, and philosophers to develop an ideology which will prevent another war in the next generation."

The nation should begin training an intellectual corps for this task immediately, he insisted.

Among the Nazi doctrines that would have to be weeded out by more or less autocratic methods is that of Aryan race supremacy. With the proper approach, however, he said, in ten years it would be possible to discuss Nazi theories in German schools objectively, in the same manner that opposing types of government are analyzed in our own schools.

In the Realm of Controversy

Just how all this would fit in with the unhampered practice of self-determination, which is basic in democracy and the antithesis of the imperialism and territorial aggrandizement foresworn by those who subscribe to the Atlantic Charter, is one of the questions that will keep the whole subject in the realm of controversy for some time.

Dr. Erickson has worked out his plan to a practical degree, however. He notes that vocational training will be one of the main tasks of the educational occupation force, because the war has forced in these Axis nations development of many skills useful only in wartime, while peacetime pursuits have been neglected. Also, not only youth, but adults, would be included in the educational scheme.

Dr. Erickson predicates his assumption of the possibility of putting such a scheme into operation on the inevitable establishment after the war of some kind of international organization. He holds, however, that if such an organization is to function more effectively than did the League of Nations, the intellectual occupation force he suggests is necessary in order to rebuild and maintain the necessary moral support for such an institution.

PTA Raid-Shelter for Neighbor Children, With Block Mother

By the Associated Press

Chicago

"Air raid shelter, two minutes this way."

In Germany such red and orange tin signs are the solitary friends of children at play when British Wellingtons drone overhead. Youngsters troop to the public shelter with the rest of the people on the streets, and wait impatiently until the all-clear.

But should sirens wail and bombs whistle down on the American mainland, U. S. youngsters will hunt for a red, white and blue "V" sticker on a near-by friendly home. This is the home of the "Block Mother." Already 58,000 such signs have been distributed by the National Council of Parents and Teachers.

A typical "Open House" was ready for inspection here today.

In a painted, dry, warm basement, behind blackout curtains, the Block Mother had assembled books, dolls, an electric train, a movie projector, and lead soldiers. Handy on a shelf were first aid supplies, and near them, iron rations—including a few choice cookies. In the corner, a reminder that not all of an air-raid is fun, stood a sand bucket and shovel.

The Open House is primarily designed for children whose parents are at work when air raids occur.

P. T. A. groups envisage orderly care of these children who would otherwise have no supervision during an enemy attack. Parents at work will feel more secure, P. T. A. officers believe, if they know that a neighborhood Block Mother has seen to it that all top-spinners and rope-skippers are off the street and quietly amusing themselves in an OCD-approved shelter.

Among the 28,500 P. T. A. groups in the Nation, the National Council reported an "enthusiastic reception" of the Open House plan, which is run in co-operation with the OCD.

"Through Block Mothers and Open Houses," said Mrs. William Kletzer, Portland, Ore., President of the Council, "the P. T. A. can blanket the cities and towns of America with a strong protective army, its effectiveness and power being vested in its shared responsibility for all children."

College Features Welcome

Columbus, Ohio

America will knuckle down harder to the stern business at hand if it can find an occasional chuckle. Newspapers and wire services are aware of this and are on the alert constantly for human-interest feature stories.

This is one situation in which college publicity directors can be of inestimable service to their nation, declared P. Caspar Harvey, director of public relations at William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., in a talk before American College Publicity Association members who met here recently.

Mr. Harvey, attending the twenty-fifth anniversary convention of the A. C. P. A., said that short feature stories "which take the minds of the newspaper readers from the sternness of the war" are in great demand and that "colleges and universities should be the source of much of this material."

Successful Letter Writing: 'Star' Openings

Third of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline Hower
Professional Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bright, sparkling, pleasing, to the point!

That's the kind of opening that has been compared to a star.

A "star" letter opening once, it is said, made a President of the United States!

In 1912, when the Democratic National Convention was held in Baltimore, there were four candidates for the nomination. William Jennings Bryan, a powerful political figure of the time had, beforehand, asked them for their views on the issues of the day.

As the balloting proceeded, Champ Clark of Missouri, to whom Mr. Bryan was opposed, had so many votes that it looked as though he would receive the nomination on the very next ballot. At this point Mr. Bryan threw his support to the dark horse, Woodrow Wilson. From then on Clark lost, Wilson steadily gained, received the nomination, and later became President.

Gained His Support

Here is Mr. Wilson's answer to Mr. Bryan's inquiry. It gained him Mr. Bryan's support at the crucial moment:

You are quite right. Before hearing of your message, I clearly stated my position. The Baltimore Convention is to be a convention of Progressives, of men who are progressive in principle and by conviction. It must, if it is not to be in a wrong light before the country, express its conviction in its organization and in its choice of the men who are to speak for it.

You are to be a member of the convention and are entirely within your rights in doing everything within your power to bring that result about.

No one will doubt where your sympathies lie and you will, I am sure, find my friends in the convention acting upon clear conviction and always in the interest of the people's cause. I am happy in the confidence that they need no suggestions from me.

Mr. Wilson put the heart of his message in the first four words!

Suppose he had started his answer to Mr. Bryan. "This will acknowledge receipt of your esteemed inquiry of the 17th instant, in which you asked for the views of the candidates on the issues of the day, I wish to state that in my opinion, you are quite right." Mr. Bryan, a very busy man, might not even have read the magic words, "you are quite right." Certainly they would not have struck him with the force that they did in the very opening of Mr. Wilson's message.

There are two kinds of star openings—big idea and leading-in.

The big idea opening is illustrated in Wilson's message to Bryan. It uses a variation of the headline of the newspaper. From the mass of material before him, the letter writer selects the one big idea and, provided it is pleasing, puts it into the opening six or ten words. This method increases the likelihood of success of the letter. It frequently cuts the length from 5 to 95 per cent!

Here is an example from a fine large organization that is working hard to improve its outgoing correspondence.

Faulty Opening

We have your letter of November 26 regarding your Order No. 906 for covers, given Mr. Smith on November 13 and find that this order is scheduled to go into our machines at the end of this week. This is the earliest opportunity to handle.

We are not sure that we will get them all processed by Tuesday morning, but we should get at least a part of the order completed by that time.

Allowing them the necessary time to dry we should be able to ship by Wednesday, December 16.

We note that you have about a week's supply from November 26, the date of your letter. We hope you will be able to make your present supply stretch a little further than you now anticipate, and we will do everything possible to hurry at least part shipment to you.

Where is the big idea? Hiding in the third paragraph! Put that idea first, and we have the following letter.

Big-Idea Opening

At least part of the covers on your order No. 906 given to Mr. Smith, will be sent next Wednesday, December 16.

We are doing everything we can to rush a supply to you before you run out. You can count on our doing our best.

Here are some examples of big-idea openings:

Your account will receive credit for $24.88 for the 10 bundles of 12 pound square bags that you did not receive.

Certainly, I will give you all the help I can.

Your upholstery material was shipped September 26 and you should have it by now.

You can't imagine how pleased we were to see your sales report this week.

We agree with you about the drayage situation.

We are glad to quote as follows in answer to your welcome inquiry.

I'm personally going to see, Roy, that you are supplied with samples of from 50 to 75 sheets today sure.

As requested in your letter of the 29th, we will be only too glad to change the f. o. b. terms on Mr. Smith's order for Morton Coal Company from Chicago to Morton, Illinois.

Could you please send us a check for $15.75 by Friday?

You are correct with reference to. . . .

Nice work in regaining this account, Jerry; that was a swell job.

Look for Number 4 tomorrow in the News Columns.

Through the Editor's Window

Children and the Radio

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Probably you, too, have lived with a child who, at the stroke of five each afternoon, swept everything out of the way and took up an impassioned perch in front of the radio to listen to some insidious and blood-curdling thriller supposedly designed for innocent ears. If so—and most of us Americans have—you will be interested in the little book, "All Children Listen," by Dorothy Gordon (George W. Stewart, Publisher, Inc., 67 West 44th Street, New York, $1.50).

It is a discussion of radio programs for children—the first discussion of its kind I have happened to read. There have been magazine articles on how deplorable such programs usually are; there have been some articles on what people have been trying to do about it. This little volume (it takes only an hour or so to read) is addressed largely to parents, and fills in, first of all, a background of the history of children's radio programs that most parents do not have; second, the story of school broadcasting; third, the efforts of the networks to arouse interest in this field of children's programs and the attempts of groups of parents and other citizens to improve such programs; fourth, children's radio programs in various European countries, particularly the (alas!) highly effective use of radio broadcasts for children in the Totalitarian states; and fifth, constructive suggestions concerning our use of radio in reaching our children from now on—and why.

* * *

Dorothy Gordon knows whereof she speaks. She has long been identified with children's radio hours, has written for children, worked with surveys of children's radio likes and dislikes, supervised programs of and for them, and been deeply interested in this whole field. The keynote of her book might be the theme that here is a medium of unsurpassed power and possibilities, going to waste, even being grossly misused, because parents and educators, citizens interested in the strengthening of democracy in the land, do not realize its worth.

Even a quick reading of such a book will show most of us, I think, how slight is the attention we pay to this important field. Confess it now, haven't we most of us indulged in simply deploring the offerings already on the air? Possibly you—and you—have tried to rouse your club or your PTA to study program possibilities and get into touch with broadcasting program directors; but a lot of us haven't done even this much.

That pestiferous "box-top" advertising method, for example. Did you ever as a group work with advertising men to see what other methods might be developed? Are all commercially sponsored programs for children ruled out? Dorothy Gordon says that most of us take the attitude that they should be; but she brings up the wonderful field (so well developed in some schools now) of consumer information related to certain products. Why cannot advertising in children's programs draw from this wealth of educational experience?

* * *

As for the sorts of programs that could be developed—while we certainly would not do things Hitler's way, we could learn something from the programs offered to children in the Totalitarian states. These states, including Russia, have from the outset not made America's mistake of underestimating the possibilities of radio programs for children. News, dramatized history, folklore, chamber music for children, attractive travel skits and children's plays, the story of wheat, cotton, steel, glimpses into industries, true adventures in actual careers—all these have as great possibilities for absorbing the child as the cheap fare so often used to attract them to the box-top type of advertising.

In a challenging chapter Dorothy Gordon urges that we "stride into action"—not just those who have children in the home, but all of us.

Let us see to it that programs are put on by those who know something about children and what is wise for them, who will draw from the field of those responsible concerning the entertaining of children and familiar with educational ideals. More time, possibly the hours from 5 to 8 p. m., should be allotted to children's programs.

The world's best literature must be tapped for drama material.

* * *

The epic story of America should also be dramatized for children. Imaginary trips would appeal to them. Children on farms should learn about children in the city, and vice versa. Work should be glorified. How about interesting children in Latin America? Japan taught its children about the Dutch East Indies through radio programs. Instead of teaching imperialism, we can teach international friendship.

The importance of news broadcasts for children cannot be overestimated, says this expert. Children listen to news and earnestly desire it.

This little volume urges that radio treat our children as important human beings and make a very real place for them in its plans and programs. These programs should be sent out through a central clearing house that will serve the entire nation. Network programs are more practical than those of small stations, for electrical transcriptions can be made and the difference in time overcome through using them. The transcriptions also should be made available to small, less wealthy stations.

Radio must use its power to bring into children's lives the knowledge of what our country stands for, its backgrounds, its aims. Parents, educators, all groups interested in children, must throw off their apathy concerning radio, and must deepen their interest in and understanding of its problems in their relation to the growth of children.

A Tuesday Column

To People who want to write *but can't get started*

Do you have that constant urge to write but the fear that a beginner hasn't a chance?

Then listen to what the editor of Liberty said on this subject:

"There is more room for newcomers in the writing field today than ever before. Some of the greatest of writing men and women have passed from the scene in recent years. Who will take their places? Who will be the new Robert W. Chambers, Edgar Wallace, Rudyard Kipling, and many others whose work we have published? It is also true that more people are trying to write than ever before, but talent is still rare and the writer still must learn his craft, as few of the newcomers nowadays seem willing to do. Fame, riches and the happiness of achievement await the new men and women of power."

Earns $1,200 by Writing in Sparetime

"Employed as correspondent for the Savannah News, one of the largest daily papers in this section, I have received a check each month for approximately $25, for 4 years. Being married and having home responsibilities, writing news is only a sparetime hobby. It's an easy way to make spare money and to get the things I most desire for my home as well as myself. I suggest all those desirous of learning to write take the N. I. A. course."—Mrs. F. B. Bennett, Sylvania, Ga.

Writing Aptitude Test—FREE!

THE Newspaper Institute of America offers a free Writing Aptitude Test. Its object is to discover new recruits for the army of men and women who add to their income by fiction and article writing. The Writing Aptitude Test is a simple but expert analysis of your latent ability, your powers of imagination, logic, etc. Not all applicants pass this test. Those who do are qualified to take the famous N. I. A. course based on the *practical* training given by big metropolitan dailies. This is the New York Copy Desk Method which teaches you to write by writing! You develop your *individual* style instead of trying to copy that of others.

You "cover" actual assignments such as metropolitan reporters get. Although you work at home, on your own time, you are constantly guided by experienced writers. It is really fascinating work. Each week you see new progress. In a matter of months you can acquire the coveted "professional" touch. Then you're ready for market with greatly improved chances of making sales.

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Every war has launched or marked the turning point in the careers of innumerable great authors, such as Laurence Stallings, Willa Cather, Ernest Hemingway, Edna Ferber, Irvin S. Cobb, Fannie Hurst. This war may be your golden opportunity to express yourself! Send today for your N. I. A. Writing Aptitude Test. Special terms and privileges for U. S. service men.

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Fully Accredited Country Boarding School
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EXETER-NEW HAMPSHIRE
Prepares for first or second year of Leading Secondary Schools
Close Comradeship of Masters with Boys
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Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls — Kindergarten through 10th grade. Strict curriculum, maximum attention. Character building, pleasant home atmosphere—beautiful 80-acre estate 20 miles from San Francisco. Swimming, horseback riding included in regular tuition. Fall semester opens August 31. 12th year.
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WYCLIFFE COLLEGE
This English Public School, with moderate fees, offers special facilities for those attending Christian Science Sunday School.
Owing to the School's property at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, having been requisitioned by the Government, Wycliffe is temporarily removed to Lampeter in Cardiganshire, on the west side of the Welsh Mountains near Cardigan Bay.

Over 300 Schools
advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. These include vocational and professional schools, junior and elementary schools as well as college preparatory schools, located from coast to coast. Consult the advertisements on the Education page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Prev. day's sales	279,220
1942 volume to date	60,552,356
1941 volume to date	82,581,269

Stock Market Irregular; Some Rails, Industrials Show Gains

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Further light investment demand for selected rails and industrials helped the stock market maintain a fair amount of stability today although assorted leaders inclined to falter.

Some bidding still was attributed to the idea the war news, taxes and other bearish factors may have been at least partially discounted. The Russian battle crisis, however, evidently inspired trimming of commitments here and there.

The list was uneven at the start. A moderate turn on the upside then was taken but dealings slowed to a crawl. A little selling in the final hour made for a distinctly irregular finish. Transfers were around 300,000 shares.

Santa Fe established a new top since 1938. Given occasional lifts were Southern Railway, Crucible Steel, Pennsylvania, Western Union, Goodyear, Westinghouse, General Electric and U. S. Gypsum.

J. I. Case moved up when directors voted a dividend of $3 on the common. In 1941 there was one disbursement of $7 a share in December.

Backward issues included Texas Co., U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, du Pont, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft and Union Carbide.

In the curb Pennsylvania Salt pushed up on a meager turnover. Humble Oil was supported. In the minus column at intervals were Creole Petroleum, American Gas and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Some Bonds Edge Forward

Rails and utilities held a slightly higher edge near the final hour of today's bond market.

Heavy trading developed in St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s at a fraction above 16.

U. S. Governments showed little activity as the market continued its campaign to push the newly offered Treasury 2½s, the second of the "tap" offerings.

Corporates making modest progress included St. Paul 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Pacific Gas & Electric 3¾s, International Hydro Electric 6s and Pennsylvania 4½s.

One block of $140,000, par value, of Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s changed hands at 50, off a fraction, and the total was further boosted by several sizable transactions. Others unchanged or lower included Lehigh Valley 4s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

Brazil 8s and Rio de Janeiro 6½s were among foreign dollar loans advancing.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¼s 55-52	101.1	101.1	101.1
1 2⅞s 60-55	--0.5	110.5	110.5

New York City Bonds

5 3s 80	102⅝	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	69½	69½	69½
9 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	83	83	83
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71¾	71¾	71¾
6 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	56¼	56	56¼
8 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45	45	45
64 Am ☭ For Ps 2030	66½	66⅞	66½
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	102	102	102
2 AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
20 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
2 AC Line 1st 4s 52	80	79½	80
10 AC Line clt 4s 52	67½	67⅜	67½
59 AC Line 4½s 64	62	62	62
16 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	28	27⅞	28
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100½	100	100½
4 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	57	56	57
12 B&O 95 st A	27½	27¼	27¼
4 B&O 95 st C	31½	31	31¼
46 B&O 2000 st D	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
7 B&O 96 st F	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
56 B&O cv 60 st	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
6 B&O 4s 48	56½	56¼	56½
16 B&O S W 50 st	38⅞	38¾	38⅞
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	56¼	56	56
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	56	56	56
3 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106	106	106
7 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
53 Boston&Me 4½s 70	35¼	35¼	35½
4 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	21	21	21
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	77½	77½	77½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	94½	94½	94½
2 Bush Term 5s 55	59½	59¼	59¼
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	97¼	97	97¼
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16½	16½	16½
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16½	16½	16½
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	53½	53⅜	53½
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74	73⅞	73⅞
7 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18	18	18
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	90	90	90
18 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20¼	20	20
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	64	64	64
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88⅜	81⅝	88¼
6 Chi & E Ill inc 97	25	24⅝	25
12 ChGtW inc 4½s 038	34½	34½	34½
3 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	60	60	60
3 Chi I & L 6s 6	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
4 Chi I & L 5s 66	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
133 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
5 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
10 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
62 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38	37⅞	38
5 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	34¾	34¾	34¾
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s 203	20	20	20
17 Chi & NW 4½s 87	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
22 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19¾	19¾	19¾
48 Chi & NW 4½s 37	28½	28¼	28½
12 Chi & NW 3½s 87	27¾	27½	27½
71 CRI & P 4½s 52A	15	15	15
5 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2	2⅜	2⅜
29 CRI & P 4s 88	25¼	25	25
5 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	23	23	23
5 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	23	23	23
52 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	14	13¾	14
21 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107	107¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	50	50	50
10 CCC&StL 4½s 77	44⅞	44¾	44⅞
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	69	69	69
12 Cley Elec Ill 3s 70	107¼	107	107
4 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	65⅜	65½	65½
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	76½	76½	76½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65	65	65
8 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	60¾	60¾	60¾
7 Col P & I 5s 43	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Col & So 4½s 80	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
205 Columbia G 5s 52Ap	94¾	95	94¾
26 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94¾	94½	94¾
20 Columbia G 5s 1961	92⅜	93½	92⅜
29 Columbia G 5s 1961	92⅜	93½	92⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
7 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	33½	33½	33½
5 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	90	90	90
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109½	109½	109½
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	32	31⅞	32
21 CubaNoRw5½s42rct	29	28½	28½
5 Cuba Pr 7½s 46 rct	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
17 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
36 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅜	56⅜	56½
11 D & R G 4½s 36	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
69 D & R G 4s 36	18⅞	18¾	18¾
17 D R G & West 5s 78	16⅝	16½	16½
1 Duquesne Lt 3¼s 65	109½	109½	109½
2 El Paso & SW 5s 65	67½	67½	67½
24 Erie 4½s 2015	49½	49¼	49⅜
13 Erie 4s 95	90¾	90½	90⅝
1 Fairbanks Mores 4s 56	107	107	107
1 Firestone 4½s 61	98	98	98
22 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
16 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	69½	69	69½
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	79	79	79
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
20 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100½	100	100¼
18 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	80¼	80¼	80¼
14 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	80½	79¾	80
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95¼	95¼	95½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	92⅞	92¾	92¾
15 Gt Nor 3½s 67	72	72	72
4 G Bay & W deb B	8½	8½	8½
7 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	68½	68½	68½
75 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	40½	40¼	40½
63 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	43¾	44¼
115 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	17½	16⅞	17¼
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
11 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42	42	42
62 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	48	48
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	44⅝	44½	44¾
6 Ill Cen ref 4s 55	45	44¾	44⅞
16 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43¾	43¼	43⅞
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	53¾	53¾	53¾
19 IC&CSL&NO	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜
1 IC&CSL&NO	44	44	44
3 Int Cit Nor 1st 6s 52	18	17¾	18
64 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	30¾	29⅞	30
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
16 Int T&T 5s 55	57⅛	57¼	57¼
11 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¼	1¼	1¼
116 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	50⅛	49⅞	50
2 K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
17 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84¾	84½	84¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	99	99	99
1 Leh ValHTerm 5s 54	44¾	44¾	44¾
12 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	36½	36½	36½
18 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31¾	31¾	31¾
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¾	29¼	29¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	49	49	49
9 Manati Sug 4s 57	50	49⅞	50
7 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104½	106½	106½
50 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	17½	13¾	13½
4 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38	38½	38½
1 M-K-Tex ai 5s 67	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	31¼	31⅜	31½
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	49⅜	49½	49½
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	20½	20½	20½
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
28 Mo Pac 5s 77F	31	30⅝	30⅝
3 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30¼	30¼	30¼
21 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30½	30⅝	30⅝
9 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104½	104½
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	29¼	29¼	29¼
2 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Nat Dist'll 3½s 49	102	102	102
5 N Eng RR 5s 45	63	63	63

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	107	107	107
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
14 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51⅜	51¼	51⅜
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	41	41	41
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	48¾	48¾	48¾
14 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	45	44¾	45
38 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51¼	51	51¼
62 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46	45⅞	46
4 NYC cn 4s 98	48⅜	48½	48⅜
32 NYC 3½s 52	55⅝	54⅞	54⅞
24 NYC&HR 3½s 97	70	70	70
4 NYCLa Sh 3½s 98	50¾	50¾	50¾
10 NY Chi&StL 5½s 74	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 NY Chi&StL 5½s 74A	75⅞	75½	75½
7 NY Chi&StL 4½s 78	62⅝	62½	62⅝
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63	63	63
2 NY G El H&P 4s 49	112	112	112
3 NL Lack&W 4s73A	53	53	53
21 NYNH&H cv 6s48	43¼	43	43
9 NYNHaven&H clt 6s40	53¾	55⅝	55¾
28 NYNH&H 4s67	40¾	50¼	40¼
3 NYNH&H 4s55	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
47 NYNH&H 4s56	34⅜	34½	34½
1 NYNH&H 4s57	6½	6½	6½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s56	33	33	33
1 NY O & W rfg 4s92	6	6	6
12 NY Steam 3½s63	106⅝	106½	106½
6 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12	12	12
1 Norf & W 4s96	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
16 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63¾	63½	63¾
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52½	52½	52½
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	52½	52¼	52½
12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49	48½	49
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s63	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Ogden&L Cha 4s48	9⅞	9¼	9⅜
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
1 Ore Sh Line 5s46	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Otis Steel 4½s62A	100½	100½	100½
2 Pac Gas&E 4s 39	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 Pac G&E 4s64	104½	104½	104½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108	108	108
4 Para Pict 4s56	99½	99¼	99½
1 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s 77	100½	100½	100½
1 Pen P&L 4½s 74	101	100⅞	100⅞
12 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅛	101	101⅛
11 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89¼	89	89
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96½	96½	96½
2 Pen RR 4¼s 80E	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Pen RR 4s 43	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
13 Pen RR 3½s 70	88⅜	88¾	88¾
19 Pen RR 3¼s 52	88	87⅞	88
3 Peoria & East 4s 60	41	40¾	40¾
28 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Phil Elec 4½s 67	111¼	111¼	111¼
19 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
11 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	30	30	30
10 Phillip Morris 3s 62	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100¾	100¾	100¾
13 PCC&StL 5s 70A	105½	105¼	105½
1 PSS&St L 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 PSS&St L 4½s 64	119⅛	119¼	119⅛
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s 59B	58¾	58¾	58¾
6 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85¼	85	85
2 Reading 4½s 97A	75½	75½	75½
15 Reading 4½s 97B	75⅝	75¼	75¼
13 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101⅛	101	101
2 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	55¾	53⅝	53⅝
10 Rio Gr W clt 4s49	22½	22½	22½
12 R I Ark&La 4½s83	13½	13¾	13¾
72 St L S F 5s50B	16¾	16¼	16¾
244 St L S F 4½s78	16¾	16¼	16¼
10 St L SF 4½s78ct st	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
79 St L SF 4s 50A	15¼	15	15⅛
43 St L SF 4s50A ct	15	14¾	15
8 St L SW 5s52	48⅝	48¼	48⅝
11 St L SW rfg 5s90	26½	26	26½
3 St L SW 2nd 4s89	73	72½	73
48 Seab A L cn 6s45	9¾	9½	9½
21 Sea A L 4s50 st	17¼	16¾	16⅝
5 Sea AL rfg 4s59	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	7	7	7
8 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97¾	97¾
8 Simmons-Bd 4s52	103	103	103
3 Socony-Vac 3s64	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 So Col Pow 6s47	103¼	103¼	103¼
26 So Pac 4½s68	52½	52¼	52⅜
44 Sou Pac 4½s81	51⅞	51½	51¾
15 So Pac 4½s69	69½	66¼	66¼
11So Pac clt 4s49	61½	61¼	61½
35 So Pac 3¾s46	88⅝	88½	88⅝
35 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54	53¾	53⅞
2 So Pac SFTer 4s50	84	83¾	84
2 South Ry gen 4s56	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝
1 South Ry Mem 5s96	70	70	70
1 So Hy 4s St L 51	83½	83½	83½
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s66	102½	102½	102½
7 Stand Oil NJ 3s61	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 T RR A St L 4s 53	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
21 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64	63¾	64
13 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64	63½	64
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	63½	63½	63½
17 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16½	16½	16½
15 Third Ave 4s 60	55¾	55¼	55½
1 T St L & W 4s 50	86	86	86
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	78	78	78
35 Unit Drug 5s 53	98½	95¾	96
2 Utah Ltd&Trac 5s 44	96¼	96¼	96¼
19 Utah P & L 5s 44	96¼	96	96¼
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	96¼	96¼	96¼
19 Utah P & L 5s 47	96¼	96	96¼
7 Vadsco Sales 4s 56	98	98	98
8 Simmons-Bd 4s52	103	103	103
3 Socony-Vac 3s64	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 So Col Pow 6s47	103¼	103¼	103¼
26 So Pac 4½s68	52½	52¼	52⅜
44 Sou Pac 4½s81	51⅞	51½	51¾
15 So Pac 4½s69	69½	66¼	66¼
11So Pac clt 4s49	61½	61¼	61½
35 So Pac 3¾s46	88⅝	88½	88⅝
35 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54	53¾	53⅞
2 So Pac SFTer 4s50	84	83¾	84
2 South Ry gen 4s56	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝
1 South Ry Mem 5s96	70	70	70
1 So Hy 4s St L 51	83½	83½	83½
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s66	102½	102½	102½
7 Stand Oil NJ 3s61	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 T RR A St L 4s 53	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
21 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64	63¾	64
13 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64	63½	64
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	63½	63½	63½
17 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16½	16½	16½
15 Third Ave 4s 60	55¾	55¼	55½
1 T St L & W 4s 50	86	86	86
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	78	78	78
35 Unit Drug 5s 53	98½	95¾	96
2 Utah Ltd&Trac 5s 44	96¼	96¼	96¼
19 Utah P & L 5s 44	96¼	96	96¼
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	96¼	96¼	96¼
19 Utah P & L 5s 47	96¼	96	96¼
7 Vadsco Sales 4s 56	98	98	98

4,220,000; previous day 6,876,500; week ago $ 188,500; 6,946,800; two years ago 3,955,600; Jan. 1 to date 1,240,543,100; year ago 1,309,034,175; two years ago 958,634,200.

Foreign Bonds

	High	Low	2:00
1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	12¼	12¼	12½
1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	73	73	73
3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	73	73	73
6 Argentine 4½s 48	94	93¾	93¾
1 Australia 5s 55	67	67	67
5 Australia 5s 57	66½	65¾	66½
12 Brazil 8s 41	33½	33¼	33½
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	32½	32	32½
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	32	32	32
18 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	60¼	60¼	60¼
10 Canada 5s 52	102	102	102
1 Canada 3¼s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Canada 3s 67	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Canada 2½s 45	100½	100½	100½
15 Chile MtgBk 6½s 61 asd	15¾	14¾	15½
6 Chile MtBk 6½s 57 asd	15½	14¾	15½
6 Chile MtgBk 6s 61 asd	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
2 Chile MtgBk 6s 62 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
9 Chile 7s 42 asd	16	16	16
14 Chile 6s 60 asd	16	15⅞	16
10 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16	16	16
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Chile 6s 61 Sent asd	16	15¾	16
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	16	16	16
10 Chile 6s 63 asd	16	16	16
1 Chilean Rep 7½s 46 asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	43½	43½	45¼
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	43½	43½	43½
1 Cuba 5½s 45	103	103	103
1 Dom 2nd 5½s 69 ext	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 Mimas Ger 6½s 58	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 N Sou Wales 5s 57	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
2 N Sou Wales 5s 58	75	75	75
1 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	66¾	66¾	66¾
8 Peru 1st 6s 60	15½	15½	15½
24 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	12¼	12¼	12¼
23 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	18	18	18
4 Uruguay 3¾s&4½s 79	56	56	56

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 4,220,000; previous day 6,876,500; week ago $ 188,500; 6,946,800; two years ago 3,955,600; Jan. 1 to date 1,240,543,100; year ago 1,309,034,175; two years ago 958,634,200.

A

5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	4	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	3	11⅜	11½	11½	
5⅞	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞A	g 3
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1½se	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35	Jul 23
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	2	48	48	48	A' g 1
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 28
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	2	½	½	½	
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 30
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 24
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	11	61⅞	61	61	—1
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½A	g 1
54½	28	Clark Eq 1⅓e	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
29	22	Cleve G B ⅓se	1	24	24	24	Jul 31
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	38½	38½	38½	
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	4	32⅞	32¾	32⅞A	g 3
80½	56½	Coca Cola 1⅓e	7	77	77	77	
63½	35½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	
15	11½	Colgate-P ⅓	27	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	Jul 24
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	7	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾A	g 3
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	6	1¼	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜A	g 3
8⅜	5⅛	Columbia Pict	6	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
30	24	Colum Ppf2

Commerce and Finance

Senator Proposes Tax Deductions for Extraordinary Expenses

Business and Industry

Chile's Policy Toward War Is Outlined

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—An 8-point explanation of Chile's attitude toward the war, emphasizing that all its sympathies are with the democratic cause, and declaring that when the best defense of the Western Hemisphere and democracy demands it, she will change her present policies, is contained in the first issue of the "Chilean Gazette," a new monthly publication, out here today.

The Gazette, published by Anibal Jara, Consul-General of Chile in New York, is designed to further United States-Chile trade and mutual understanding. The magazine analyzes Chile's international policies as follows:

Policies Outlined

"1. Chile cannot separate herself, not even in her international decisions, from institutions and political practices which are as democratic or more democratic than those of any other nation of the Western Hemisphere. For that reason the Executive Power though it has the exclusive conduct of foreign affairs of the nation, acts only after consultation with the Senate in order to thus comply strictly with the spirit and the letter of the agreements reached at the Inter-American Conference of Rio de Janeiro.

"2. Chile is not neutral in this conflict. She does not recognize the United States or any other nation of this Hemisphere in the war as belligerents, but she considers their enemies as belligerents. Therefore, Chile places at the disposal of the United States and of all the other nations of this Hemisphere all her national resources, whether they are war contraband or not, and offers to the armed forces of the American nations free access to her territory and her territorial waters.

"3. Chile has declared as zone of national interest to her the territory from the Panama Canal to the southernmost region of the continent. Any attack on this zone, including the Canal, will affect the interests of Chile and will modify her present international position.

"4. More than 50,000 workers in Chile are producing raw materials for the United States at the present time. Chile exports two-thirds of the minerals exported from South America and is giving a contribution of essential and strategic war materials greater than any other nation of the American continent.

"5. In her present international position, Chile is producing 2,000,000 tons of iron ore; 600,000 tons of nitrate; 500,000 tons of copper—all for the 'arsenal of democracy'—and yet she does not require any defense. Chile is a great contributor to the war effort instead of being a heavy burden or being a far-away front that would require big naval and military forces for her protection.

"6. Chile is now well defended and protected by her diplomatic position. If this position should prove ineffective, Chile would then prefer to be in a position to assume her own defense, avoiding becoming another heavy burden to the United States.

Chile Vigilant

"7. Chile is exercising an active vigilance over all suspicious activities which might be prejudicial to the democracies.

"8. The Council of National Defense has adopted a number of measures relating to national defense. Vital points along the coast are being fortified; the naval forces have been regrouped; anti-aircraft protection is being organized, and the period of service of the men in the military and naval forces is being continued indefinitely."

The Gazette contains numerous articles describing the effect of the war on Chilean economy and living conditons, news and feature stories about governmental and other happenings, short biographies of prominent Chileans, and stories of travel, social activities, foreign trade, and historical notes.

California Factory Employment Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Employment in California factories is more than double that of last year according to information contained in the Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco.

The Outlook says California factories during May employed approximately 572,000 wage earners, 3 per cent more than in the preceding month, and 52 per cent more than in May 1941. The same source reports that average weekly earnings ($43.95) are up 31 per cent and total weekly pay rolls have registered a gain of 96 per cent over May a year ago.

Total non-agricultural employment in the state during May was estimated at 2,222,000 persons, 16 per cent above the comparable 1941 figure.

Pamphlet on Concealment Paints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Anticipating that many structures in the eastern seaboard danger zone will have to be camouflaged to meet military requirements, Devoe & Raynolds Company, Inc. have prepared a pamphlet entitled "Concealment Coatings." The brochure points out that the art of camouflage is an involved and constantly changing technique and refers to official sources for detailed directions. It discusses shatterproof coatings, luminous paint and fire retarding paint.

Takes New WPB Post

Associated Press

Ernest Kanzler

Kanzler Is Called To Washington To Take New WPB Post

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ernest Kanzler, War Production Board regional director at Detroit, will be called to Washington to become deputy chairman of WPB in Charge of Progress Reporting, it was learned.

Mr. Kanzler's appointment as WPB's "production expediter" will fill the sole important post left vacant by Chairman Donald M. Nelson in his recent reorganization of the WPB high command.

Officials who declined to be quoted by name indicated the choice of Mr. Kanzler was prompted largely by the speedy and successful conversion of the automobile industry to war production under his supervision.

Mr. Kanzler formerly was vice-president of the Ford Motor Company in charge of production, and subsequently headed the Universal Credit Corporation, automobile financing firm.

Shellac Is Placed Under Complete Allocation Control

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Government placed all shellac under complete allocation control, virtually halting civilian use and presaging a further decrease in the amount of shellac available for phonograph record production.

The precise amount of reduction for phonograph record producers "cannot be predicted at this time," WPB said. At present record makers are limited to 30 per cent of their former consumption; hereafter they must apply to WPB to receive any shipments.

Delivery is permitted without restriction for certain necessary uses, such as coating for munitions, during July and August. All exceptions and special permits to use shellac granted prior to June 24 were revoked.

The previous priority order on shellac included seedlac, a low-grade shellac, in its provisions, but the new action removes seedlac from the restriction of the order. Record makers are using increasing quantities of seedlac.

Cargo Flying Ships Discussed And Built Before Kaiser Plan

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Now that Henry Kaiser has dramatized the air cargo transport problem with the flare of his spectacular name, it is worth while to toss around some credit here and there to other people who also deserve it, before considering the merits of the matter.

As usual the Germans deserve first credit. They started in 1935 by freezing the design of a Junkers transport much like the early Stout-designed Ford air transport. As the design number of the JU-52 indicates, it was settled on early, and is a hog-snouted, plodding, three-motored, square-headed job, easy to make and easy to knock out of the air. But it delivered the goods in Norway, in Crete, and is now delivering them in Russia. It is no match for any of the big names now being tossed around like Martin Mars, Curtiss Commando, Douglas B-19, Lockheed Constellation, or others to be presently discussed; but the Germans got there fustest with the mostest, as usual.

Kennedy Urged Transports

Next credit, perhaps, goes to Joe Kennedy when he headed the Maritime Commission. When in 1937, Congress set up the original 50-ship-a-year merchant marine program, Kennedy wanted it to include a "merchant marine of the air." As Grover Loening told the Municipal Bond Club in New York last February, when Kennedy made this wild suggestion "the then existing constructors of clipper flying boats numbered five in the United States and only one of them, Boeing, had any orders. The other four, Martin, Sikorsky, Consolidated and Douglas, were idle and looking for work to do." But the idea never got anywhere and "when the war started a couple of years later, the meager U. S. merchant marine of the air consisted of only eight long-range clippers—six Boeings, and two old Martins with only three additional ones under construction.

Meantime bland-smiling bachelor Glenn Martin had put his firm to work on the recently publicized Martin "Mars" or PBX-2M (Patrol bomber experimental second design from Martin); for these mighty jobs take years to build on peace-time rations. And the Douglas people were working with the Army on the mammoth landplane B-19, a $5,000,000 purely experimental ship replete with experimental gadgets and obsolete (as expected) before it ever actually got into the air.

About a year ago Jack Frye of TWA began to boast of what the new phenomenal Lockhead "Constellation" would do in the way of transporting troops in 24 hours. In December Reader's Digest had a piece on cargo transport. This Spring Grover Loening in "Foreign Affairs" probably created thousands of air cargo fans with a piece on "Ships Over the Sea" which is still worth any man's time to read in the light of the present controversy.

Air Cargo Committee

Then in early June the WPB appointed a special Air Cargo Committee as a clearing house for the ideas of air-minded enthusiasts and other practical visionaries for air cargo transport. The July issue of Harper's had a piece by William M. Sheehan on "Sky Trucks Coming: Freight Boats Can't Supply a Five-Continent Air Force." And meantime both Army and Navy have been moving. Brig. Gen. Harold L. George of the new Air Transport Command which supercedes the old Air Ferry Command, in a June press conference, said with understandable enthusiasm for the big job under him, "I don't think there is any question that the war will do for aerial freight what the last war did for the development of highway trucking."

Mr. Kaiser, then, could not have hit on a more auspicious concatenation of circumstances for his typically dramatic boast—and this is not to disparage dramatic statements, for without front-page drama nothing apparently becomes a real part of the American scene. The circumstances were (1) the Higgins affair, high-lighting the shortage of material; (2) the continued rise of merchant marine losses to the U-boats off the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf; (3) the recent recommissioning of the Martin Mars after its unfortunate fire; (4) recent publicity given to Mr. Kaiser's spectacularly unconventional methods of building ships upside down, piece-meal, etc.; (5) the running fire of air cargo transport talk in the aviation trade press, at various times hopeful, sardonic, and despairing, about alleged brass-hat indifference to air cargo transport; (6) increasing public interest in and knowledge of the astounding trans-African and trans-Asiatic feats of Pan-American and the Air Ferry Command in getting ships from Brazil to Khartoum, and from India to Chungking; and (7) public interest in the tight supply situation in the Middle East and the United States' current difficulty in getting its own and lease-lend munitions to the various battle-fields.

Technical Problems

Everybody begins to realize that in this particular global war (there have been others) as in chess, the most valuable piece is the Queen which can get anywhere in any direction in no-time. At this dramatic moment in steps Mr. Kaiser and up steps Senator Josh Lee with his Military Affairs sub-committee and the political Rubicon is crossed for air cargo transport.

At this point it may be worth while to leave the immediate proposal for the moment and discuss some technicalities involved.

In the first place the Kaiser proposal is for a flying ship (the Mars, incidentally, is a flying ship, not a boat, for it has more than one deck). Washington news stories do not tell why Mr. Kaiser proposed this instead of a land-plane. The B-19, a land-plane, is about the size of the Mars, and its carrying capacity is only slightly less due to the weight of its landing gear. And a fight starts right there. Eddie Rickenbacker began it by raising this question. The controversy over the relative merits of the large hydroplane and the large land-plane is as complicated as the argument between the radial and the in-line engine. The land-plane can take off from far inland and it can land far inland; it can use Atlanta, Georgia or Wichita, Kan., as a port of call, taxi across Africa and come down in Cairo, Basrah or Chungking, while the seaplane must start from a harbor and land in one. On the other hand, if the land plane is forced down on the water it is sunk.

There are other complications. But most of the honors seem to be currently going to the land-plane. At least it is the B-17, the B-24, the B-25 and the B-26 which are making history at the moment. In the current struggle to best the Atlantic submarine, the Navy is said to be turning with eager eyes to the Army's supply of land-planes to supplement its Martin Marriners (PBM's) Consolidated Cats (PBY-5's) and Coronado's (PB2Y's) on patrol bombing work.

Another question which must be settled is whether either the Mars or the B-19 are really the types to be used for air cargo transport in volume. Their chief recommendation seems to be their size. It is an important one; for designers say that the bigger the ship, within limits, the greater percentage of payload it can carry, and the easier the problem of using steel in lieu of aluminum. But on the other hand, neither of these are primarily cargo ships. They are combat ships. The initial in "B-19" stands for "bomber," and in "PBX-2M" for Patrol bomber.

There is as much difference between these and a cargo airship as there is between a tank and a truck or between a naval fighting ship and a merchant ship; and the difference is not easily taken care of simply by tossing out the armament; airships are not built that way. On the other hand, there are a whole classification of military cargo airships either a-building or already designed and engineered which have, like a railroad freight car, no other purpose than the carriage of cargo or men (a la quarante hommes ou huit chevaux). They are the C-group, including the newly publicized Curtiss Commando (C-46), the Douglas C-54, and so on.

It remains to be seen why Mr. Kaiser, with his remarkable flair for turning jobs inside out and upside down, and producing ugly-duckling merchant ships in 46 days instead of 180, should turn these abilities to producing Glenn Martin's Mars baby instead of some of the ships specifically designed for the pressing requirements of cargo transport.

Further discussion will follow in a second article.

Pew Urges Houdry Process

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — Arthur E. Pew, Jr., Vice-President of the Houdry Process Corporation and of the Sun Oil Company, told Congress today that the Rubber Reserve Company was the "bottleneck" in the nation's synthetic rubber program.

"They have adopted a program, and despite figures and facts they have refused to change it," Mr. Pew told a special House Committee.

Representative Hartley (R) of New Jersey, Committee Vice-Chairman, commented to Mr. Pew that Rubber Reserve, a Government agency, has "frozen you out up to this moment."

Testifying that Rubber Reserve suddenly had halted investigation of the Houdry process, Mr. Pew said "we have taken the position that Rubber Reserve turned us down. To all practical purposes, they have."

Mr. Pew said a Houdry plant could be built "with substantially less critical materials than any other petroleum process," and estimated that by the end of nine months capacity could be created for producing 800,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year.

He said a plant for the Houdry process could be constructed in four months shorter time than for other processes, and he said 75 per cent of the materials needed were on hand. The other 25 per cent, he said, would be new materials.

Stanley T. Chossland, a Vice-President of Rubber Reserve, testified before the Committee last week that the Houdry process was not considered ready for commercial adoption.

Westinghouse Ends Profit-Sharing Plan

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4 (AP) — Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will discontinue its wage and salary payment plan, under which employees shared in the company's earnings over and above their regular monthly pay, Chairman A. W. Robertson announced last night.

"This action," Mr. Robertson explained, "is necessary because of recently enacted laws providing for the renegotiation of contracts with the Government, and subcontracts relating thereto, and the refund of profits, which will prevent the company from reporting definite figures monthly or even yearly."

"Other changes in the company's profits and taxes," he added, "emphasize the necessity for the discontinuance of the plan."

Introduced by Westinghouse in 1936, the adjustment compensation payments had ranged as high as 16 per cent of the employee's regular pay, Mr. Robertson said. The Chairman added, however, that declining profits and rapidly increasing numbers of employees participating had reduced compensation payments sharply in recent months. In July the monthly adjustment was 1 per cent, he said.

Curtis Publishing Net Drops First 6 Months

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Curtis Publishing Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated net earnings of $157,929 for the first six months of 1942, compared with $1,580,575 for the corresponding period last year.

Walter D. Fuller, President of the company, said the decrease was due to "a substantial loss in advertising volume and to general increase in costs" resulting from the war.

Pointing out that many large advertisers have converted their full productive capacity to the manufacture of war materials, Mr. Fuller said advertising in the Saturday Evening Post dropped during the spring but recovered somewhat during the last two months.

Demand Deposits Show Big Increase Over 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reflecting war business and financing, demand deposits of leading banks show a large increase.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in 101 leading cities demand deposits on July 29 totaled $26,670,000,000, which was $2,126,000,000 more than a year ago.

Tax Credits In Support Of Students Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — Revision of the new $6,271,000,000 additional revenue bill to permit taxpayers to take $400 credits for the support of children attending college and to make deductions for extraordinary expenses was proposed today by Senator Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan.

Senator Brown told reporters he believed it was important to help taxpayers meet unexpected outlays. He added he had been convinced for a long time that the $400 exemption for dependents up to 18 years old ought to be extended to cover college years.

Would Aid Needy

"With taxes as high as they are going to be under this bill," Senator Brown said, "we must be extremely careful not to place a great many citizens in a position where they cannot pay their debts and cannot meet unusual obligations."

He said he favored extending to individuals the proposed post-war tax rebate which under present plans would apply only to corporations. Several other members have favored such partial rebates, urged strongly by Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York City in an appearance before the committee yesterday.

Senator Brown said there had been some discussion of permitting corporations, particularly railroads, to set up a reserve of 2 per cent of their gross revenues to be used after the war to replace, repair and expand equipment which deteriorated under the stress of wartime maximum use.

Senator Joseph Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, said he had received favorable comment on such a proposal and indicated something of the nature might be advanced when the committee considers his proposal to increase to 100 per cent the House-approved 90 per cent tax on excess corporation profits, with a 20 per cent rebate after the war.

Guffey Seeks Opinion

Senator Guffey said he had asked Treasury officials to furnish the committee with an opinion on his proposed amendment. The Treasury has suggested that the 90 per cent tax be retained, with a 10 per cent post-war rebate.

The committee heard proposals yesterday from Laurence A. Tanzer, representing the Commerce and Industry Association of New York City, and others for the imposition of a retail sales tax, but Mrs. S. H. Gilman of Irvington, N. J., speaking for the New Jersey Consumers Council, contended that such a levy would have a "pernicious" effect on persons in low income brackets.

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia announced the Senate Finance Committee would redraft a section of the House-approved revenue bill which imposes income taxes on American citizens who are residents of foreign countries.

Senator George made this announcement when Maurice T. McGovern of Havana, Cuba, representing the American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba, appeared before the committee to protest that the elimination of a tax exemption which has existed since 1926 for citizens who are residents of foreign countries would result in the liquidation of private American business abroad.

Seek Fair Plan

The chairman said there was no disposition on the part of the committee to tax bona fide non-resident Americans who paid taxes in foreign countries. The objective, he said, was merely to tax those American citizens who were temporarily away from home.

Pointing out that there were 230,000 Germans, 1,300,000 Italians, and 230,000 Japanese in Latin-American countries, Mr. McGovern urged that nothing be done to place United States citizens at a disadvantage with these enemy nationals in commercial dealings. He said it was common practice for Germany and Japan to subsidize their nationals abroad.

Gaylord Container Sells Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—The Gaylord Container Corp., manufacturer of paper products, has sold $6,000,000 of debenture bonds to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The issue, dated June 1, 1942, and maturing June 1, 1957, has an interest rate of 3½ per cent.

The company is completing an $8,000,000 expansion program. It applied proceeds to payment of a $5,000,000 bank debt contracted to finance expansion and improvement of the concern's plants at Bogalusa, La., and to add to working capital.

Lehman Brothers acted as agent for Gaylord.

WPB Freezes All Sizable Stocks of Balsa Wood

WASHINGTON (AP)—All sizable stocks of balsa wood have been frozen by the War Production Board and its use prohibited for all purposes except life-saving, aircraft and technical apparatus.

The order is expected to halt manufacture of model airplanes made of balsa wood, which in normal years accounted for 40 per cent of consumption in this country. WPB said the shortage of shipping space from Central and South American countries made the order necessary.

All consumer stocks amounting to more than 100 board feet were affected by the freeze order.

German 'Hand' in Patent Pool With Standard Told Senators

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—A Government attorney told Senators today that Germany had a "guiding hand" in a patent pool—now abolished—of which Standard Oil (New Jersey) was a member.

Patrick Gibson, a special attorney for the Department of Justice antitrust division, testified before the Senate Patents Committee that the C. R. A. (the initials, he said, presumably signify Catalytic Refining Association) covered the broadest field of any of "the oil patent pools promoted by Standard in exploitation of the combined patent assets of itself and I. G. Farbenindustrie," German chemical trust.

"It is, of course, notorious that for the last several years German business enterprise has been German government enterprise," Mr. Gibson said.

"But it certainly should be expressly pointed out that this agreement upon C. R. A. processes, which was international in character, and which lay down the lines all over the world for enjoyment and licensing of modern catalytic processes, fixing economic advantage and prerogative therein, was promoted from the beginning under the control and direction of the German Government. . . .

"It is clearly an unwholesome situation that a foreign and, since 1933, a notoriously dangerous Government should have a guiding hand in the creation of such international and domestic arrangements, while the Government of this country did not even know the terms of the arrangements under negotiation—and, indeed, was not informed of the terms of the underlying basic relations that had existed since 1929 between the two principals, who were the largest industrial corporations in Germany and the United States, respectively."

Mr. Gibson said the first partners in C. R. A. under a 1938 agreement were the "Standard, I. G., Indiana and Kellogg" companies, and that Anglo-Iranian, an English concern, was to join in the exchange of information and patent rights and to have favored royalty rights without participation in royalties. By 1939, he said, the Shell, Texas and Universal firms had come in. (No further identification of these companies was given.)

"The technological power of the Standard-I. G. agreement and the forms in which it was reposed were capable of bringing about the flow of royalties from England to Germany during the war," the witness declared.

Agreement Reached For Dismantling Higgins Shipyard

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4 (AP)—The way was cleared today for dismantling of the Higgins Corporation shipyard, as a congressional subcommittee continued its investigation into closing of the huge plant.

Bryce P. Holcomb, United States Department of Labor conciliator, announced that an agreement for dismantling the partially completed yard had been reached by the New Orleans Building Trades Council and the Maritime Commission.

The commission had been anxious to move the equipment to other places where it could be used, but the unions had been reluctant to push work as long as there was hope the yard here would be reopened.

"The unions involved are now to notify the Higgins Corporation that they are prepared to supply men to remove equipment and otherwise dismantle the shipyard as needed," Mr. Holcomb said. "The dismantling of the plant will be on the same basis as the construction of the yard."

Yesterday the subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine Committee, continuing an investigation begun in Washington, visited the plant near here.

They were shown about the premises by A. J. Higgins, president of the corporation which had a contract for 200 Liberty ships until the Maritime Commission, citing a shortage of steel, revoked the contract.

The committee heard several witnesses yesterday, paying most attention to testimony of Lee R. Sanford, regional construction director for the Maritime Commission, who said he had been told of plans for the contract cancellation eight days before it went into effect.

During the interval, he said, commitments of nearly a million dollars a day were approved for construction at the plant.

Auto Repair Parts Output May Top All But A-1-A Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—Manufacturers may schedule production of motor vehicle replacement parts ahead of all other orders except those carrying A-1-A priority ratings, the War Production Board ruled in an action intended to speed the output of parts to keep cars and trucks on the road.

The turn-in clause of the motor parts order, under which a purchaser must turn in a worn out part when he has a new one installed, was modified also to simplify purchases by motorists who repair their own cars.

Under the new amendment, a distributor may sell a part without receiving an old one in exchange if the buyer signs a statement agreeing to dispose of the used part through regular scrap channels within 30 days.

Industry Cites Rise in Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—In a survey of the strike situation since Pearl Harbor, the National Association of Manufacturers declared today that the record refuted any possible inferences that the war work stoppage problem had been minimized. The number of strikes in war industries has increased from 27 in January to 192 in June, the Association found.

"The men involved in these strikes numbered 11,605 in January, and 84,775 in June," it reported. "The number of man-hours lost in war production industries because of strikes has increased from 369,576 to 2,037,224 in June. During the first six months of 1942, a total of 7,176,344 man-hours have been lost in war industries because of strikes.

"This figure does not include the time lost by other workers because of the interruption of productive processes in plants dependent upon strike-bound suppliers. There is no way of estimating these indirect losses accurately, but we know from a number of individual cases that it has been considerable.

"While strikes are less frequent and involve less loss of time than in 1941, there has been an alarming increase in strikes since January. Many of the strikes in 1942 have been jurisdictional disputes and unauthorized strikes."

Jones & Laughlin Production Soars

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4 (AP)—H. E. Lewis, president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, reported last night 14 new monthly production records were established in July by the corporation's workmen in Pittsburgh and Cleveland Districts.

"These new monthly records shattered the all-time records established this year, last year and previously in several departments, plants and mills," said Mr. Lewis.

Without disclosing figures, Mr. Lewis reported the 14 records included production of steel plates by the Otis Works of Cleveland and the Pittsburgh Works. Total tonnages of coke, iron, steel ingots, billets and rolling steel products at the Pittsburgh and Aliquippa, Pa., works during the first seven months of this year were higher by "many thousands of tons" than in the corresponding period last year.

Emergency Lead Pool Is Discontinued Indefinitely

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because lead production at the moment exceeds demand, the War Production Board has discontinued indefinitely the emergency lead pool under which each producer has been required to put aside 15 per cent of his output for emergency allocation.

WPB said the monthly pool would be restored at any time when need for it arises.

Commercial Solvents Corp

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial Solvents Corp. reported for the June quarter consolidated net profit of $596,730, equal to 22 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $347,990, or 13 cents, in the June period of 1941.

Class I Roads' Six Months Net $289,100,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Class I railroads of the United States had estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of $289,100,000 in the first six months of 1942, compared with $169,993,733 in the same period of 1941, The Association of American Railroads reported.

Net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, amounted to $551,656,630 compared with $443,822,005 in the first six months of 1941.

In the 12 months ended June 30, the association said, the rate of return earned on property investment averaged 4.24 per cent compared with 3.31 per cent for the 12 months ended June 30, 1941.

Total operating revenues in the first six months this year totaled $3,280,759,026, compared with $2,424,423,816 in the same 1941 period, an increase of 35.3 per cent. Operating expenses increased 28.5 per cent from $1,678,348,896 to $2,157,262,442.

In the six months the railroads paid $438,310,898 in taxes compared with $247,276,242 in the first six months last year.

For June the Class I railroads had estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of $77,700,000 compared with $52,800,181 in June 1941.

Railroad construction costs advanced 7.3 per cent in 1941 compared with 1940, the Interstate Commerce Commission announced. It added that the upward trend was continuing in 1942.

The commission's index on construction costs is based on 1909-1914 as 100. For 1941 the index stood at 165, an increase of 12 points of 7.3 per cent over the preceding year.

The increases, the commission said, were chiefly due to higher timber and steel prices.

The peak of railroad construction costs followed the last war. Between 1914 and 1920 they shot up to a high of 226, but in 1921 fell to 177 and reached a low of 133 in 1932.

Alabama Transport Resumes; Union Asks Aid of President

By the Associated Press

More than 300 drivers and mechanics were called back to work today following settlement of a week-long strike that brought almost a complete halt to public transportation in three North Alabama industrial areas.

The American Federation of Labor Amalgamated Association of Street Railway and Motorcoach Employees agreed at Anniston, Ala., yesterday to accept an offer by the War Labor Board to mediate the case. Previously, the Union had declined the Board's offer and Thomas L. McBrayer, Executive Committee head of the Union, had accused WLB of being "prejudiced."

The week-long strike halted service of the Crescent Motors, Inc., and Crescent Stages, Inc., in Gadsden, Anniston and Huntsville and on eight inter-city routes. Drivers for Crescent Cabs, connected with the other two organizations, walked out in the three cities over the week end and Valley Coaches, operating in the Birmingham area and controlled by Crescent, also joined the dispute.

In the Huntsville area, soldiers were forced to take over operation of commuter services for war workers at the Huntsville Chemical Arsenal and the Redstone Ordnance Plant.

Labor and strike developments elsewhere:

New York—President Roosevelt was asked to intervene in a dispute between the Pennsylvania Railroad System and 1,500 track maintenance workers who left their jobs in protest against working conditions.

The strikers said they were not making an issue of wages, but protested against the railroad hauling them to work in what they charged were unsanitary and over-crowded freight cars.

Muskegon, Mich. — A war plant worker charged with destruction of defense materials told United States Commissioner E. C. Farmer on arraignment that he destroyed the parts in a rage over a union limitation on the number of units a workman could produce daily.

The worker, Hubert C. Cox, 47, an employe of the Sealed Power Corporation, is accused of destroying five stacks of aircraft engine piston ring molds. Cox made his charges against the C. I. O. United Auto Workers Local 637, of which he is a member. He did not elaborate.

Birmingham, Ala.—A representative of a C.I.O. union charged in a telegram sent to F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover that members of the union had been "physically assaulted because of the activity of our organization in carrying through the policies of the President's Committee on Fair Labor Practice."

The telegram, signed by Alton Lawrence, Regional Co-ordinator of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, said that Mike Ross, a union representative, "and several officers of our local unions have been threatened with violence and some physically assaulted because of the activity of our organization in carrying through the policies of the President's Committee on Fair Labor Practice since your hearings (the Committee's) in Birmingham."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Union Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug.	19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept.	1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks		
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug.	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug.	20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept.	1

BANK STOCKS

Yielding up to 6%

Inquiries Invited

GENERAL STOCK & BOND CORP.

10 Post Office Sq., Boston

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7½	8⅞
American Barge Line Co	8⅜	9¾
American Hardware Co	21½	23½
American Manufacturing	23⅝	26¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	39⅜	43⅜
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company p:	64¾	..
Appleton Company	27½	30¼
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	..
Applied Arts Corp	34	38⅜
Arlington Mills	39½	42½
Arnold Print Works	4⅞	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23¾	26
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11¾	13
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¾	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	103½	107½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8¼	9½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	56¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98½	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	30	32½
Brown Co	1.15	1.65
Brown Co pf	18¼	21
Campbell A S Co Inc	4⅛	5⅛
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	28	30¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅛	15
Crowell-Collier PubCo	13¾	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20¾	22⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	26¼
Draper Corporation	58¼	62¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13⅛	15
Eastern Corporation	3⅞	4⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅞	17¾
Exolon Co	8⅞	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅞	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¼	44½
Fruit of the Loom	8⅜	10¼
General Fire Extinguisher	11⅛	13
General Machinery	24¼	26¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅞	11½
Goodall Worsted Company	17	20
Graton & Knight Co	6¾	7⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 jf	64¾	69
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26½	29¼
Great Northern Paper Co	28¼	30¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	48¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	13	16
Harrington & Richardson	2⅞	3⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅜	8¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅜	8⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	11⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅜	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	25¾
Hooker Electro Chem	20½	22¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	40⅜	43¼
International Machine Tool	7⅜	8½
Keith George E Co	11⅞	..
Kendall Company	6⅜	8⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	13⅝	15¼
Landers Frary & Clark	26⅜	28⅜
Lincoln Stores Inc	19¼	21¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	91½	96½
Marathon Paper Mills	32¼	35¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	44⅜	48
Merk & Co	26¼	29
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	16¼	19¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71¼	76¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19	22
Millers Falls Company	8	9⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	38⅛	45⅜
Nashawena Mills	15⅜	17¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	47¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	49¼	51
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15⅜	17½
National Chemical & Mfg	5½	6⅞
National Shirt Shops	6⅛	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	43¼	47
Newmarket Manufac Co	36¼	39½
Nicholson File Company	29¼	32
Nonquitt Mills	20⅝	24
Ohio Finance	11⅝	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29¼	32¼
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13
Plymouth Cordage Company	94½	99½
Quinck Mkt Cold Stor & W	24⅝	..
Quincy Mkt C S 7⅜ W 5 pf	62¾	..
Quisset Mill	34⅝	..
Remington Arms So Inc	3	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17⅞	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20¾	22⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¾	47¾
Sanford Mills	23⅞	25⅝
Submarine Signal Co	24	27
Tampax Inc	2½	3¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅞	3⅝
United Elastic Corp	8½	9⅝
U S Envelope Company	49¾	53½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	102½	107½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	31¾	35
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Mamsutta Mills Inc	17⅝	19¾
Warner & Swasey Co	14	16
West Point Manufacturing	32¾	35¾
Wickwire Spence Steel	12½	13⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	99½	104½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	76½	81
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	88	93
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	53¼	57
Central P & L 7 pf	98½	103½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	75½	80½
General Water G&E $3 pf	20¼	23¼
Jamaica Water Supply	21¼	24¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	100½	105½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	77½	82½
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	89½	94½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	92½	97½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	104½	109½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7⅞	9⅝
No States Power Del 5 pf	104½	109½
No States Power Del 6 pf	39¾	43¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	43¾	47½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	105¼	110¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	94½	99½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	103½	108½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	74½	79½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	75½	80½
Public Service Ind	10⅜	11¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	89	94
Public Service Okla 5 pf	95½	100½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	71½	75½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	81½	86½
San Diego Gas & Electric	9⅞	11⅛
Sierra Pacific Power Co	12⅛	14¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	108½	..
Tampa Electric Co	16¾	18¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	93	98
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	77½	82½
Washingt Ry & Elec units	11⅞	13½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅜	16½
Beverly Gas & Electric	27¾	31¾
Brockton Gas Light	3¾	4¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	90½	95½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	102½	107½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	88½	..
Conn Light & Power	27⅜	30⅛
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	114½	..
Eastern Utilities Asso	14	16
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	½	1⅛
Fall River Gas Works	17⅜	19⅜
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	28¼	31¼
Green Mountain Power p	44¾	49¾
Hartford Electric Light	43¼	46¼
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8⅝	10
Holyoke Water Power	14⅛	16
Lawrence Gas & Electric	27¼	30¼
Lowell Electric Light	33¼	36½
Lynn Gas & Electric	60	64
Mass Power & Light pf	8⅞	10½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	22⅛	24⅜
Narragansett Elec pf	49¾	53
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	7⅛	9
N E Power Assn 6 pf	21¼	23¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr 1n	45¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr 1n	42¾	46¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7⅝	9¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	6⅞	8¾
Newport Electric	15¼	17¾
Providence Gas	6⅞	7¼
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	100½	105½
RI Pub Serv pf	26	28½
Rockland Light&Power	5½	6½
Springfield Gas Light	13⅛	14⅝
Twin State Gas& El pr pf	101½	..
Western Mass Companies	17	19

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a	13¾	15
Bank of New York (14)	265	275
Bankers Trust (1.40)	36	38
Brooklyn Trust (4)	55¼	59¼
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4	71¼	73¾
Chase National (1.40)	23⅞	25⅝
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	36⅞	38⅞
Commercial (8)	146	154
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10¾	12
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	31⅝	32⅝
Empire Trust (3)	38½	41½
First National (80)	1095	1125
Guaranty Trust (12)	226	231
Irving Trust (.60)	9⅞	10⅞
Manufacturers Trust (2)	32½	33⅝
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅞	53⅞
National City (1)	23⅛	24⅝
New York Trust (3½)	64¾	66⅞
Public (1½)	27¼	28⅝
Title Guarantee Trust	2⅜	2⅞
(a) Also extra or extras.		

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	35¼	37¼
Merchants National (12)	265	290
†New England Trust (30)	$400	..
National Rockland (2)	40	48
National Shawmut (1)	17¾	19⅜
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	115	125
†State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	6½	7½
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅝	13½
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	30⅜	32⅜
Continental Illinois (4)	66	70
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	23⅝	25⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	122½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	45½	47½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¼	28¾
American Equitable (1)	17⅛	18⅝
American Ins Newark (½a)	12½	13½
American Re-Insurance (1.60a	40¾	42¾
American Reserve	8⅞	9⅞
American Surety (2½)	49½	51½
Automobile (1a)	33¼	35¼
Baltimore American (.20a)	6⅜	7⅜
Boston (16a)	505	525
Camden Fire (1)	18	19½
Carolina (1.30a)	25	27
City of New York	13⅜	14⅞
Connecticut General Life (1)	25	27
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31⅜	33⅜
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9¾	10⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	23⅜	25¼
General Reinsurance (2)	38¼	40¼
Georgia Home (1a)	20¾	23¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	37½	39½
Globe & Republic (½)	9¼	10⅛
Globe & Rutgers	5½	7
Great American Insurance (1a)	24⅞	26⅜
Hanover (1.20)	23	24½
Hartford Fire (2a)	83½	86⅛
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26⅛	27⅝
Homestead (1)	9¼	10¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	8⅞
Lincoln Fire	2½	3¼
Maryland Casualty	1⅝	2⅛
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	57½	61¾
National Fire (2)	53⅝	55⅝
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¾
*N Amsterdam Casualty (.47½e)	19½	20½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39⅛	41⅛
New York Fire (.80)	13⅜	14⅝
North River (1)	20¾	22¼
Northeast Insurance	3⅜	4⅛
Phoenix (2a)	79¾	82¾
Providence Washington (1)	29	31
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	19⅞	21⅜
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	19⅞	21⅜
St Paul Fire (8)	249	257
Springfield (4½a)	112	116
Standard Accident	50¼	54
Travelers (16)	392	402
U S Fidelity & Guar (1a)	25⅞	27⅞
United States Fire (2	42¼	44⅛
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅝	31⅞

*Ex-dividend. a also extra or extras. e declared or paid so far this year. g paid last year.

Investment Trusts Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.78	1.95
Amerex Holding	12.625	14.125
American Business Shares	2.30	2.52
Axe Houghton Fund	9.27	9.97
Boston Fund	11.73	12.61
Broad Street Investing	18.21	19.69
Bullock Fund	10.24	11.23
Canadian Investment Fund	2.30	2.50
Century Shares Trust	22.36	24.04
Christiana Securities Co	1765.00	1905.00
Commodity Corp	9.17	10.63
Consolidated Investment Tr	26.25	29.00
Dividend Shares	.90	.99
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.98	15.92
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.90	9.45
Equitable Invest Corp	20.50	22.04
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.50	16.30
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.93	13.91
Fund Investors Inc	14.03	15.38
General Capital	23.98	25.78
General Investors Trust	3.71	4.00
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.59	13.54
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.66	.73
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.99	1.09
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked		
B-1 .... 28.75	S-1		21.07
B-2 .... 23.76	S-2		10.63
B-3 .... 15.63	S-3		7.88
B-4 .... 7.68	S-4		2.64
K-1 .... 12.58	K-2		11.14

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	71.40	71.40
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	29.20	29.20
Maryland Fund	3.25	3.90
Mass Invest Tr	15.16	16.30
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.27	7.82
Mutual Invest	7.23	7.90
Nation Wide Voting	.90	1.00
New England Fund	9.32	10.05
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.625	15.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.29	.34
Putnam Fund	10.63	11.37
Quarterly Income Shares	4.25	5.05
Railway & Light Sec	5.375	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	$9.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.44	2.75
Scudder Stevens & Clark	72.97	74.45
Spencer Trask Fund	10.96	11.65
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	56.15	60.80
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.32	.36
Trusteed Industry Sh	.59	.67
Wellington Fund	12.13	13.39

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	1.97	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.35	....
Diversified Tr C	2.60	....
Diversified Tr D	4.05	4.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.40	4.14
Nation Wide Sec	2.50	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.50	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.54	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.86	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.84	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.46	....
Super of Am Tr AA	1.76	....
US Electric Lt & Pow "A"	10.50	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.01	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.33	.48

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	99½	104½
Liberty Aircraft	9¾	10½
Pitcairn Aircraft	4¼	5¾
Polaik Manufacturing Co	5⅜	6⅞

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	87¼	90¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	107	110
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	74½	77
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107¼	110¼
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	100¾	103¾
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	95¼	98¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	98¾	101¾
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	97	100
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	92¾	95¾
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	97¾	100¾
So Bay Cons	5	1950	65¼	67¾
Union Wat Ser	5½	1951	103¾	106¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¼	109¼

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Chesap Corp Va	10c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Nat Folding Box	25c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
do	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Petrol Heat & Pow	25c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Extra				
Bibb Mfg Co	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Accumulated				
Phoenix Hos 1stpf	$1.75	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 19
Regular				
Bibb Mfg Co	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Bruns-Balke-C	25c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Can Oil Cos, Ltd. 8 pf	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Caro Tel & Tel Co	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Coca-Cola Co	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Do Int Cor	$3	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Col Tr Sh of New York —Series A	11 2-5c	..	Aug. 31	.....
Collins & Aikman Corp —5 cv pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 18
Colonial Stores	25c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do 5 cum pf A	62½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Command Oils, Ltd	2c	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 8
Comwlth Tel Co 5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Creameries of Am, Inc	$3.50	cv	pf	
Elec Hose & Rub	$5	..	Aug. 21	Aug. 14
Fed Screw Works	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Fishman (M H) Co	15c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 17
Gen Motors	50c	..	Sep. 12	Aug. 13
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 5
Gossard Co (H W)	25c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 13
Grat & Kn 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Hancock Oil Co of Cal A	50c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do B	50c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Hanna (M A) $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Harb-Walk Refrac Do pf	25c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 13
Hobart Mfg A	$1.50	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 6
Int'l Nickel (Can)	37½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 17
Kysor Heater Co	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Aug. 31
Lane-Wells Co	15c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Marion Mfg Co	*15c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 26
Nova Scotia L & P Co Ltd 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 10	July 30
Ont Stl Prod	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do 7 pf	25c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Rep Ins Co of Tex	$1.75	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Rutland & W RR	30c	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 10
Smith (H) Pap Mills 6 pf	$1.05	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
So Cal Edis 6pfB	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Southern Pipe Line	37½c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Stand Oil of Ind	30c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Sullivan Mach	25c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Thompson Products $5 conv pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Trustee Std Oil Shares Serics B	11 2-5c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Trusteed N Y Banke Shares	2 1-5c	..	Sep. 1	.....
Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills	$1	..	Aug. 10	.....
	$1	..	Aug. 8	Aug. 1
Wurlitzer (R) 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19

*Previously reported incorrectly at 25c.

Wheeling Steel Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wheeling Steel Corp. reported for the June quarter net profit of $795,558, equal to 60 cents a share on the common stock, against $2,708,187, or $3.96 a share, in the first half of 1941. The company's tax bill in the second quarter this year amounted to $2,721,000, compared with $1,218,529 in 1941. Directors declared a dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record August 25, compared with 50 cents a share previously paid

Worthington Pump Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. reported for the first six months of 1942 net profit of $1,388,877 after charges and setting aside $5,379,310 for federal taxes based on 45-87½ per cent rates. This was equal to $3.96 a share on the common stock and compared with $1,309,858, or $3.86 a share, in the like period a year ago.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Air Investors	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Air Way El Ap	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	100½	100½	100½
50	Alum Co Am (2e)	96	96	96
100	Alum Goods (.30e)	12	12	12
100	Am Box Board (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Am CP&LA	6	6	6
50	AmCP&LA new	5½	5½	5½
100	Am Cyan B (.60)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅞
700	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
50	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	20½	20½	20½
300	Am Light & T (1.20)	11	11	11
100	Am Republics	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Am Superpow	3-32	3-32	3-32
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	45½	45½	45½
100	Am Superpow pf	1½	1½	1½
300	Am Writ Pap	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Ark N Gas pf	8	7⅞	8
300	Asso G & El A	1 32	1 32	1-32
200	Atl Cst L Co (2½g)	28¾	28½	28½
100	Babcock & Wil (⅔e)	20½	20½	20½
400	Baldwin Loco war	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Barium Sta Stl	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Beech Aire	8½	8½	8½
500	Bellanca Aire	2¼	2	2¼
100	Blue Ridge	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Brax Tr&P (.40e)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Brewst Aero (.30g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Bridgpt Mach	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Brown F&W	1½	1½	1½
400	Bruce (E. L.) (½e)	12	12	12
800	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	9½	9½	9½
100	Can Marconi (.04e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
15	Can P&L pf (7)	100	100	100
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Cities Service	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Cit Svc pf (3g)	36½	36½	36½
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
250	Cleve El Illum (2½)	26½	26½	26½
50	Colum O&G	18½	18½	18½
50	Comm P Svc (2)	14¾	14¾	14¾
400	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	8	8	8
800	Conn Tel & El	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
10	ConG&EBlpfB(4½)	112	112	112
20	ConG&EBl pfC(4)	102	102	102
100	Cons Gas Ut	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
60	Coper Range (½e)	p5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Cosden Petro	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Creole Petr (½e)	14¼	13½	13½
50	Crystal Oil R pf	9	9	9
50	Dayton Rub (⅝e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	Dennison Mfg	13⅜	13¾	13¾
400	Dubilier Cond	2	2	2
100	Duro-Test	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Eagle Pich Ld (.30e)	7	7	7
100	El Bond & Sh	1	1	1
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	40¼	40¼	40¼
100	El P&L war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Emerson Elec (.15e)	5	5	5
25	Emp G&F 8% pf	148¾	148¾	148¾
25	Emp G&F 7% pf	140¾	140¾	140¾
20	Emp G&F 6½% pf	136½	136½	136½
50	Emp G&F 6½% pf	133½	132¼	133½
100	Equity Corp	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	Equity Cp $3 pf (¾k)	16	15⅞	16
300	Esquire Inc (.20e)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
50	Eureka Pipe L (2)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.05de)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Fuller (GA) (2g)	9	9	9
175	Fuller 4½ pf (4)	46	46	46
10	Gen G&E pf B	75	75	75
50	Gen Inv pf	65	62	65
50	Gen Share pf (6d)	43	42½	42½
10	Gen T&R pf (6)	100	100	100
100	Gen Wat G	2¼	2¼	2¼
2100	Glen Ald Coal .60e)	13	12¾	12⅞
200	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Gt Nor Pap (2)	29	28¾	29
500	Gulf Oil (1)	30¾	30½	30½
200	Hartford Ray vtc	¾	¾	¾
300	HarvardBrew(.05e)	1½	1⅜	1⅜
400	Hecla Min (⅛e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Helena Rubin (⅛e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10	Horn & Hard pf (5)	109¾	109¾	109¾
100	Humble Oil (⅝e)	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
100	Huyler's	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Hygrd Sylv (⅝e)	16½	16½	16½
200	Ill Iowa Powpf 2.05k)	19½	19½	19½
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Inv Svc pf	17	17	17
	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	65	64½	65
100	Int Hyd-El pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Int Pap war	1-65	1-64	1-64
1400	Int Petrol (h1)	11	11	11
100	Int Util pr pf (3½)	23½	23½	23½
400	Int Home Eq	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
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60	Koppers Co pf(6)	85¼	85¼	85¼
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50	LineMaterial(.15e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Locke Stl Ch(1.20a)	12	12	12
100	Merritt-C & S	4	4	4
200	Mesabi Iron	2½	2½	2½
100	Mid St P A vtc (.31e)	3	3	3
100	MidWestCorp (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Minn Min & M (.80e)	42	42	42
500	Molybdenum (¼e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Moody Inv ptpf (3)	19½	19½	19½
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400	Nat City Lines (1)	14	14	14
400	Nat Fuel G (1)	8⅞	8¾

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Neighborliness Solves Agricultural Problem

Sedalia, Mo.

An instance of the manner in which adversity draws individuals and groups together in a renewed spirit of neighborliness is found in the assistance which 400 workmen of the Missouri Pacific shops gave Pettis County farmers during the recent busy harvest season.

Emmett Bohon was doing his best to meet the request of the Government for increased agricultural production, though it seemed that he had reason for discouragement. A rainy season had allowed work to pile up and apparently no help could be found. Oat and hay harvest were both on him and his corn needed cultivating. Under such circumstances he was agreeably surprised one morning to have eleven men walk in and offer their services in shocking his oats. They had just come off the night shift of the boiler-maker group at the Missouri Pacific shops. By noon the oats were all in the shock and the men would neither accept any pay nor allow Mr. Bohon to give them their dinner.

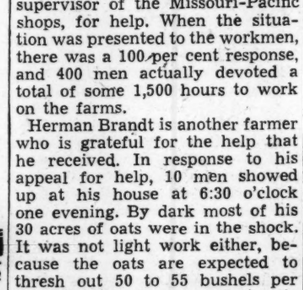
The farm labor problem around Sedalia had become so acute that the County Extension Agent, J. U. Morris, accompanied by two farmers, appealed to Guy T. Callendor, supervisor of the Missouri-Pacific shops, for help. When the situation was presented to the workmen, there was a 100 per cent response, and 400 men actually devoted a total of some 1,500 hours to work on the farms.

Herman Brandt is another farmer who is grateful for the help that he received. In response to his appeal for help, 10 men showed up at his house at 6:30 o'clock one evening. By dark most of his 30 acres of oats were in the shock. It was not light work either, because the oats are expected to thresh out 50 to 55 bushels per acre. Only at Mr. Brandt's insistence did the men accept any pay for their work. In no case did the railroad men charge as much for their work as they received in the shop.

The local WPA project also came to the assistance of the farmers, stopping all work on other projects so long as there was a need for help on the farms. There is no doubt in the minds of Pettis County people but that everyone was benefited by these acts of neighborliness.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a huzzard?
3—In certain Mother Goose rhyme, we do what on Friday?
5—Where are the Nilgiri Hills (abbr.)?
7—What is name of a genus of rodents?
9—What is Alfredo's surname in "La Traviata"?
10—Unity.
11—What is a suffix denoting "like"?
12—To gain.
15—Who is a follower of Falstaff in two of Shakespeare's plays?
18—What suffix is used in names of compounds?
20—Black Warrior River is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
22—What was first name of Bret Harte?
23—Organ of hearing.
24—Emden, Germany, is on what river?
25—Would you saw, eat, or sew bombazet?
26—What is a small snake of Egypt?

Down

2—What fabric is mentioned in Genesis?
4—What was shape of table at which King Arthur and his knights sat?
5—What is first name of Stravinsky, Russian composer?
6—Hauled.
7—Lunarians study what?
8—What is a stalk or stock?
13—What plant is often planted in a hanging-basket?
14—What place in Scotland is scene of a part of "Macbeth"?
15—Adjacent.
16—What was used in Middle Ages for breaking armor?
17—What was singing voice of Marcel Journet?
19—What is a large stone used in game of duck on the rock"?
21—What fruit is one of most important sources of citric acid (pl.)?

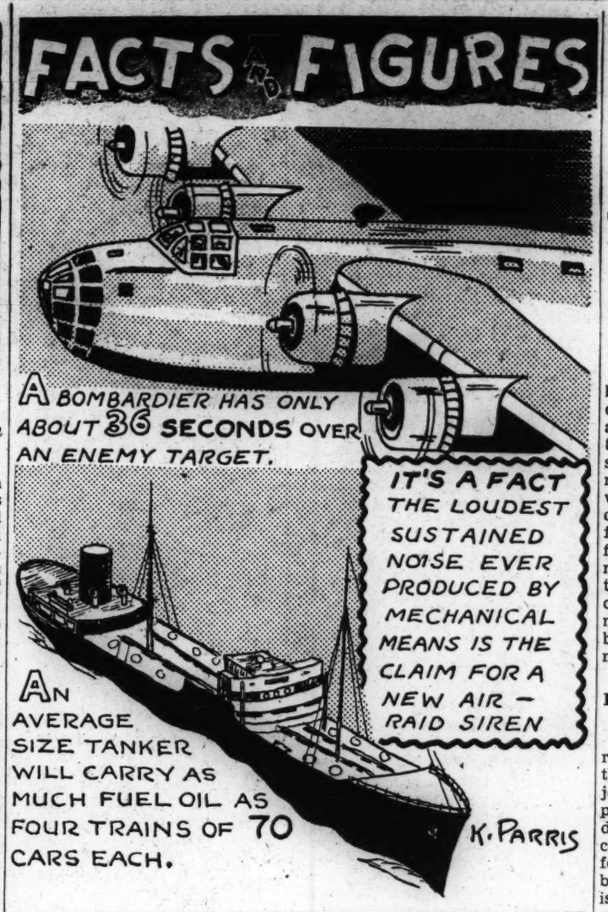
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Few Facts

Clothing outfits for American aviators cost about $260 a man.

Americans spent $130,000,000 for toys and games in 1941.

Army bakers average 147.17 pounds of bread for every 100 pounds of flour.


FACTS & FIGURES
A BOMBARDIER HAS ONLY ABOUT 36 SECONDS OVER AN ENEMY TARGET.
IT'S A FACT THE LOUDEST SUSTAINED NOISE EVER PRODUCED BY MECHANICAL MEANS IS THE CLAIM FOR A NEW AIR-RAID SIREN
AN AVERAGE SIZE TANKER WILL CARRY AS MUCH FUEL OIL AS FOUR TRAINS OF 70 CARS EACH.
K. PARRIS

A Verse for Today . . .

And it shall come to pass . . . that the LORD shall give thee rest from thy sorrow, and from thy fear, and from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to serve.—Isa. 14:3

Brevities

Pathfinder: Scientists have reweighed the moon and found it 2,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons heavier than it had been calculated to be in the past. Such discrepancies as that ought to be reported to the Bureau of Standards' division of Weights and Measures.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: In Egypt a plate over the door means there is a marriageable daughter in the house. In America, it's a home where two or three boys in uniform are hanging around.

Daily Quotation

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Oil Burners Contain Diamonds?

The nozzles of high-pressure oil burners in heating systems are ordinarily made of some metal or alloy. However, the efficiency of the nozzle often is impaired in a short time through the enlargement of the nozzle opening due to wear or erosion and to corrosion caused by sulphur and acids in the fuel oil. To overcome this difficulty, in some burners the oil is now ejected through a hole bored through an industrial diamond or carbonado, the diamond being much harder and more resistant to both wear and corrosion than metal.

How a Flashing Light Can Time a Watch?

When a watch needs timing or regulating, the usual practice in the past has been to leave it at a jeweler's for several days for comparison with a chronometer. Today, however, it is possible to check the timing of a watch in a few minutes. The watch, with the back removed to expose the works, is placed in a compartment illuminated by a flashing or stroboscopic light. When the balance wheel appears to stand perfectly still, because its to-and-fro movements are in perfect synchronism with the flashes of the stroboscopic light, the watch is correctly adjusted for accurate timekeeping.

If the Sea Lemon Is a Marine Fruit?

The sea lemon is in no way related to the lemon of the citrus variety. Rather, it is a mollusk found in the warmer oceans. It has a soft body and glides about slowly on one foot like a slug or snail. It is nearly lemon-yellow in color and also resembles the lemon in size and shape, and this resemblance is responsible for its name.

Why Artificial Ice Sometimes Is Made From Salt Water?

The freezing point of water is lowered by the addition of salt to the water. Brine will not freeze until its temperature drops far below that of ordinary ice made from fresh water. Salt-water ice, consequently, is superior to ordinary ice for the refrigeration of certain foods, due to the fact that frozen brine packs "more cold" into a given quantity of ice.

W. P. Keasbey

"C'est la Guerre"

London — The Government's command to waste no fuel has put an end to all artificial lighting of shop windows and showcases.

The West End's still handsomely-dressed windows now must depend upon daylight for illumination. Some stores may close basement departments.

Showcases in hotels, restaurants and subway stations also are dark.

Cardiff, Wales—It's a serious business to break out of a queue in Britain. It cost Alice Smoldon five shillings in Cardiff court because she entered a tramcar before other people who were in front of her in the queue.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Dr. R. G. Boutin decided to sell his bathtub and 37 people answered his advertisement. The reason: bathtubs make good bomb shelters.—AP

RAF Targets

At Duisburg-Ruhrport-Hamborn, the Rhine flows past the world's busiest inland harbor—22 million tons of shipping a year.

Little Chauncey

"Might I make a suggestion for a good deed?"

In Lighter Vein

Tall Story of the Week

Columbia Broadcasting System has certain employees assigned to the more or less wearisome task of listening to all propaganda broadcasts of the Axis nations.

They uncovered a nugget by listening in on Japan, however. They were jubilantly telling their people of the Jap submarine which threw a few shells in the general direction of Oregon. They claimed to have hit among other things, the Yankee Stadium! — Wall Street Journal.

Gets Her Man!

"All's fair in love and war," or so a telegram, received by the commanding officer at Sheppard Field, would seem to indicate. The name of the soldier has been changed; otherwise the wire is exactly as received:

"ATHENS, Tex.—Commanding officer, Sheppard Field, Tex.—Please let Corp. John Doe, 407th School Sqdn., come home for wedding. (Signed) Bride."

P. S.—She got her man!

Hint

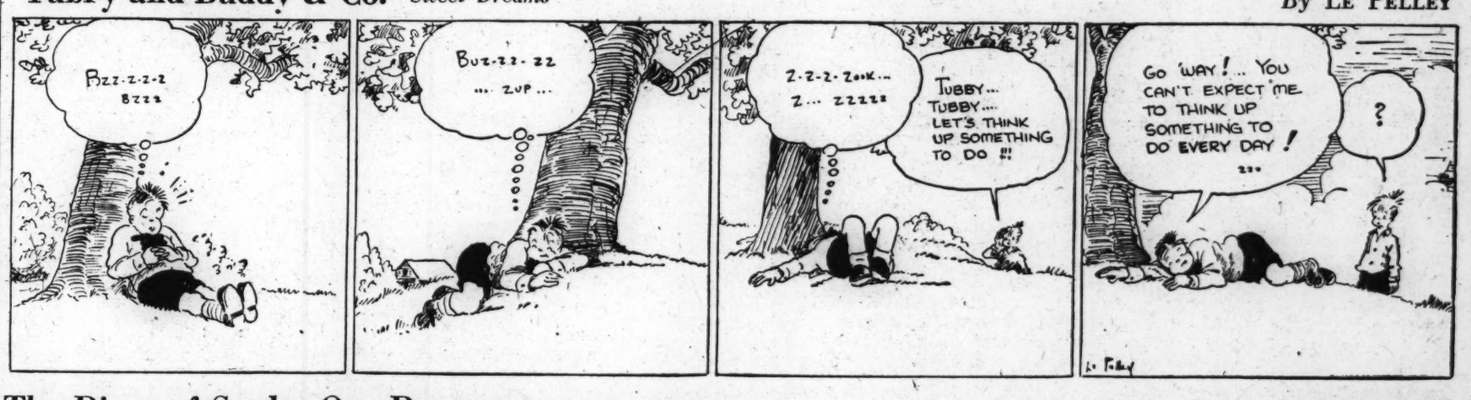
Landlady: "I won't charge you for breakfast, seeing that you didn't eat any."

Boarder: "That's good—I couldn't sleep either!"—Wall Street Journal.

NEWS ITEM— NEW YORK—HORN-BLOWING RECRUITS SOUGHT FOR WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS BAND.
SHE OUGHT TO BE GOOD ON THE WIND INSTRUMENTS
RECRUITS FOR WAAC BAND WANTED SIGN UP HERE
SISTER'S PRACTICING TO BE A BUGLER WITH THE WAAC
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
ZOOKS!-- ISN'T THIS WAR DANGEROUS ENOUGH!
SILENCE PLEASE WAAC BAND PRACTICING
PLEASE, GENERAL, TRANSFER ME TO AUSTRALIA OR ANY PLACE
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sweet Dreams*

By Le Pelley


BZZ-Z-Z-Z BZZZ
BUZ-ZZ-ZZ ... ZUP ...
Z-Z-Z-ZOOK... Z... ZZZZZ
TUBBY... TUBBY... LET'S THINK UP SOMETHING TO DO !!
GO 'WAY!... YOU CAN'T EXPECT ME TO THINK UP SOMETHING TO DO EVERY DAY!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Which Made It Unanimous*

By Rodgers

I was just settling down for a good snooze today when who should come along but ol' Togo—
"Hey! Is that all you have to do today?" he wagged—
"As far as I know," I told him—"Why, have you any suggestions?"
"Well—" he yawned—
"I can't seem to think of any right now!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Opening Chord*

By The Hagers

"Come in!" said Ted Webb. "You were sent To witness an experiment."
Some string and gadgets overhead Forced me to ask, "What is it, Ted?"
"Each night," said Ted Webb, "I forget To tune in on a string quartette.
Now, if I doze, all well and fine; My radio goes on at nine."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

On Reading War News

Never was there a moment when it was more essential for the peoples of the United Nations to understand the gravity of the war situation. Never was it clearer that they cannot count on official sources or on a spot-news press for such understanding. Officialdom is still glossing over or withholding bad news while the newspapers are still playing up small day-to-day successes and overlooking the larger month-by-month story of reverses.

Three instances:

1. News from Russia. How many newspaper headlines have reported the the Red Army "holding" or "counter-attacking"? With all credit to the heroic efforts of the Russians in face of overwhelming force, the truth is that over the last six weeks they have suffered defeat after defeat and their military position is worse than it was expected to be at this time by those who anticipated that the Nazis would make an all-out drive.

2. News from North Africa. A midnight sortie by the Allied forces around El Alamein (they are still very close to that point) looms almost as large as Rommel's drive that came so close to reaching Alexandria, key to the Middle East. Raids by American planes over Tobruk and Matruh get as much attention as the actions by which the Germans took those ports and made raids the only way for Allied forces to reach them.

3. The whole story of the war in the Pacific, where the United Nations are still distinctly on the defensive. Midway and the Coral Sea were victories, but they did not balance Pearl Harbor because they could not wipe out the results of the original advantage gained by Japan. They did not release Singapore, the Dutch Indies and Burma, where the Japanese are rapidly organizing vital supplies of raw materials. American bombings of enemy forces in the Aleutians and New Guinea make many headlines but have not driven the enemy out or even prevented the extension of his holdings.

Add to these the hiding of submarine losses and the repeated cases—repeated too often to be coincidental—in which good news has been released just when bad news was stirring the public. We denounce Axis governments for refusing to let their people hear the truth, but American officials are not without a desire to spoon-feed the electorate. There is mounting evidence that Washington is influenced not only by a fear of aiding the enemy but by a fear of aiding political opponents.

The picture is not wholly black. Many magnificent things are being done. But both by day-to-day reporting and by official tendencies to "sugar" the news, the seriousness of the Allied position is being hidden at a time when we believe the American people would react much as the British did after Dunkirk. Mere "grousing" is largely negative in effect, and possibly little can be done immediately to change either officials or the press. The main task of understanding the war better comes back to the people.

What can they do? One skeptic's recipe for reading war news goes like this: "Throw away half of it, disbelieve half of the remainder and doubt the rest." The prophet Elisha had a better method; you will remember that he prayed that his servant's eyes might be opened. Those who can by praying see the underlying spiritual reality and prove the protection of divine power as the prophet did, can help themselves and others.

Those who want to know how the fighting is going would do well to keep the overall picture in mind and not let day-to-day reports overbalance it. They can view with proper skepticism stories of Allied production which has not reached the fronts, accounts which emphasize the material resources of the United Nations, and tales of small successes in sectors where the enemy is pushing back a whole line. And they can let their officials understand that they don't appreciate manipulation of the news which amounts to manipulation of their thinking.

Honest Imitators

Connoisseurs of art, long trained in the detection of imitations, are now making them.

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, thousands of treasures have been evacuated for the duration. Yet many of these may still be seen—in duplicate.

Carefully modelled copies have replaced rare pieces of statuary and other objects. Wise precaution has caused the disappearance from public view of these works of art and relics of antiquity.

Some of the rarest of ancient Chinese, Japanese and Egyptian art to be found, outside of the countries of origin themselves, would be in danger of damage should bombs fall over Boston.

Museum officials are to be praised, not only for their caution in the removal of these treasures, but also for the thought, effort, and experimentation which have combined to produce for the benefit of art students and museum visitors these remarkable facsimiles.

New Frontier

Father, mother and the children have become explorers and pioneers this summer. After a few readjustments, the family will begin a joy-sharing rediscovery of home life.

In the last thirty years, the automobile has often served as a powerful, decentralizing agent. It's been almost too easy to hop into the car and go places. Ten, fifteen, or twenty miles have been a pleasant and often meaningless interlude between home and a place to spend a few hours.

In bygone days people provided their own social life; later motorcars made it possible to go to entertainment provided by others. "Here we are; now amuse us!" had become almost an habitual attitude.

It's a wholesome frontier we are now facing. Doubtless we'll discover deep, new pleasures and the joys of less tense, unhurried recreation. The car engine will not race impatiently lest the first feature start ere we arrive.

All of us are co-operating to save gasoline and rubber. We are learning just how dependent on these two products has been our daily round. We gladly surrender our use of them to help in this critical hour. Meanwhile, we shall explore a new frontier—our homes. It is probable that from its stay-at-home experience, the American family will discover rich, hitherto unrealized values of living and the true meaning of recreation.

Royalties? Ah! Sweet Music

James Caesar Petrillo's order to the members of his American Federation of Musicians to cease making phonograph records or electrical transcriptions except for home use—now the object of a Government injunction suit—has all the possibilities of a weapon which cuts both ways. If actually adhered to, the ruling would carve deeply into the income of most of the famous bands and orchestras, whose leaders often are enabled to meet heavy payrolls only through radio and recording contracts. Heretofore, many musical organizations have reaped large profits with the aid of fees for records. Will they be content to stay off the disks and swallow their losses?

On the other hand, if musicians continue to make records for the home how can Mr. Petrillo prevent their use by radio stations and "juke boxes"? The United States courts have held that the manufacturer cannot restrict the use of his product.

Mr. Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, points out that Mr. Petrillo's move against canned music was made to force small radio stations and other establishments to employ union musicians. Not only dance parlors, but thousands of cafés, restaurants, and radio stations play all types of music, ranging from "hot" to symphony. If recordings actually were halted, all this music would be cut off and some radio stations be forced to close. It seems impossible in such circumstances for Mr. Petrillo to make more jobs.

In the adjoining column appears an informative letter from a professional singer which proposes what appears to be a reasonable solution of the recordings problem. This artist proposes that the commercial users of the records pay musicians a fee. It is not contended generally that musicians have been underpaid for their recordings; but if this is true a nominal royalty per record might be simple justice. Still, this would not result in making jobs for more of Mr. Petrillo's boys, who draw salaries of from $100 a week up.

However, Mr. Petrillo is probably not averse to his musicians' making more money. He is not opposed to the practice for himself; he has risen from lowly beginnings to his high place in the music world, where he draws a yearly salary of $46,000, by reason of service in the union's behalf. He apparently cannot increase jobs and his present course threatens to decrease musicians' incomes. If he recognizes this, a solution seems possible.

Our Readers Say—

Sweetening for "Caesar's Sour Note"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently there was an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor that disturbed me somewhat. The one to which I am referring was headed "Caesar's Sour Note."

First let me say that I am not a member of Local 802, for I am a singer and not an instrumentalist, but I am a member of a large musical organization and in contact with members of Mr. Petrillo's union. As far as your criticism of the Interlochen affair is concerned, I think you are probably justified, although I understand it was the mere enforcement of a previous ruling concerning amateur musicians.

What I am concerned with is the recording situation, and about which I am better informed. As a singer, I have no union to protect me in the matter of recordings, AFRA having jurisdiction only so far as radio is involved. However, it may interest you to hear that all the musicians I know who are affected by this recent ruling of no more records are solidly behind Petrillo.

Under the current record setup there are two factors which are detrimental to musicians. They are paid a certain amount (in my case $5 per side) for a record—or sometimes for a recording session at which several records are made. These records are made supposedly for home use, and if they stopped there, there would be no complaint. But what has happened? During the last few years a great many small broadcasting companies have sprung up which use nothing but records for their programs. They buy a few 35-cent records (at a wholesale discount), and presto! they have a program that costs them very little, but which nets them a profit from advertising.

This is causing two factors detrimental to those of us who are making a living in the musical field: (1) It prevents the hiring of many musicians who would otherwise be needed; (2) the musicians who made the records are getting no increase in compensation.

Of course, the little stations are complaining because they say they couldn't afford to operate if they had to hire live talent. This may be true, but is it a valid reason? They could certainly pay a license fee of some kind for the use of records, which in turn would help the musicians—all of them, for the musicians' union pays unemployment benefits to those members out of work.

Of course, the same situation exists with juke boxes. They buy a record intended for home use and charge for playing it, no additional benefits accruing to those who performed for the record originally.

I have written this because I believe it may make you realize there is quite a big issue at stake, and I hope you will turn the searchlight of truth on the matter for the benefit of all. F. KEITH DAVIS

New York

Music Hath More Than Charm

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with dismay recently Mr. Petrillo's successive orders that will limit the supply of music during the war. Unions have their place as a balance of power, but for the duration the stirring power of music must not be curbed.

In Paris once, when the radicals seethed with excitement, and, meeting at the Place de la Concorde, shouted, "A bas le Président! A bas la République!" the gendarmes stood idly by paying no attention until they began to sing the "Marseillaise." Then they knew they must take action and were down upon the people in a flash.

Music fires the soul. It heartens and consoles; it heals, fuses, and strengthens. "Man does not live by bread alone." In these crucial days he should be fed music as well! The war demands it. A. C. M.

New York

Axis or Anxious Nations?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just finished reading the letter in your column entitled "Why Call Them Axis Nations?"

This has been a query in my own mind for some time, and I suggest that we begin now calling them "The Anxious Nations," which I believe would be more in keeping with the truth. J. CALVIN MILLER

Portland, Maine

Saboteurs and Parkers

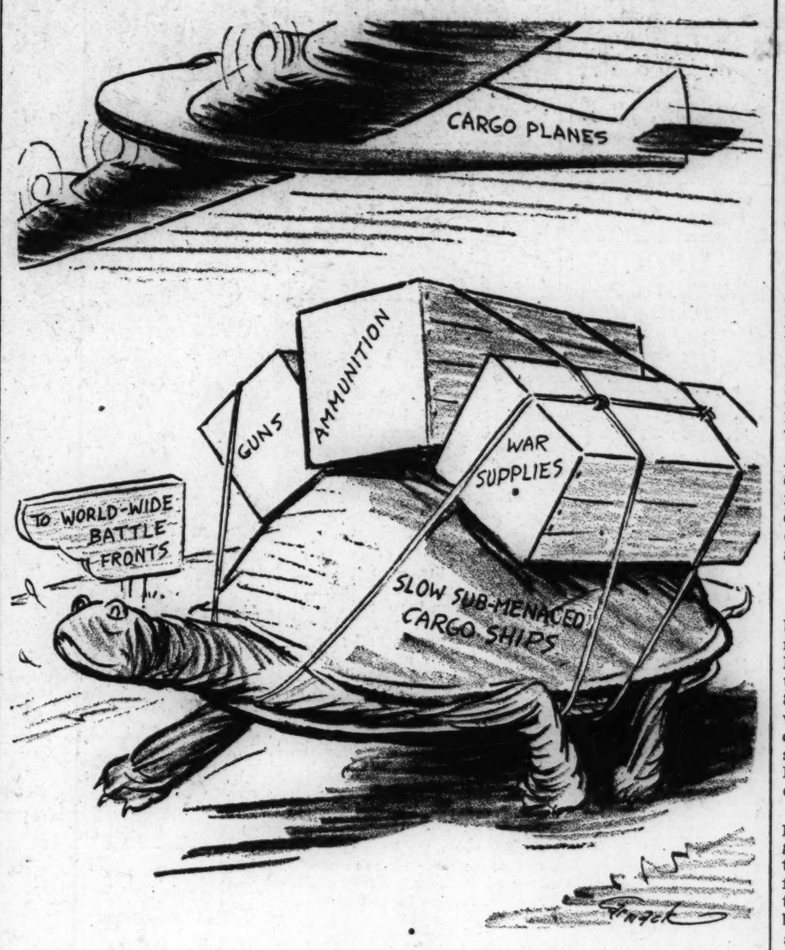
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The rights of the Nazi saboteurs have been so magnificently guarded that many citizens are beginning to feel that they got into a whole lot more trouble parking in front of a fireplug, than the eight men who came to blow up the country. L. P.

Sharon, Conn

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Help for the Turtle



Basswood Blossoms—and Honey

We folks observe the twenty-second of July as one of our most enjoyable holidays. To others that may be just another hot summer day, but to our family the twenty-second of July is the day the basswood trees are in blossom. Some years they bloom earlier, sometimes they linger longer—but always they are in flower on the twenty-second. Except for a couple of pumpkin pines left over from five hundred years ago, the basswoods are the oldest trees in our woods. For a hundred and fifty years, on the twenty-second of July, the folks in our family have gone up to see them in bloom.

Not that we make an occasion of it. We do not look forward to it particularly. One day someone says, "Today is the twenty-second," and we go up the pasture lane, down into the big woods, and stand in the presence of some kind of magnificence which we feel is pretty much all to ourselves.

Nobody ever accused a basswood of being a floral beauty. A sour apple along the stone wall can put one to shame any time. Our flower garden has prettier blooms by far. Some outsiders who have happened to walk along with us fail to see the basswoods as we do.

* * *

Probably it's the bees. On our place the bees have always been an important part of farming. With a shower coming up, and three loads of hay out, we were never too busy to spare a man if the bees should swarm. As a boy, I wore a harrow seat thin getting ground ready for buckwheat—just for the bees. There was a time when a hundred hives sat between the road and the brook, each with a heavy rock atop to keep the cover from blowing off. Properly tended, those bees were often the chief source of income. As children, our education included long hours lying on our "tummies" in front of the landing boards, watching the workers hurry home with pollen on their legs. We lay there patiently and happily, not because someone told us to, but because the bees were a lot of fun. Everyone in the family had a veil, and pants and jacket with elastic legs and sleeves, as well as a pair of heavy gloves. When my brother was seven, he hived a swarm in apple blossom time—because everyone else was busy. He forgot all about his veil and sting-proof clothes . . . until afterward.

And because the basswood trees flower when most honey crops are at a seasonal ebb, we watched for the blossoms. Afterward, we could count on an evening meal that will always remain with me as the high spot in my food experiences. It was always on butter day. "If I whack up a batch of buttermilk biscuits, do you suppose you could find some new basswood honey?" was the morning question. The evening answer was delectable—several soup plates at vantage points on the table, each holding a square of honey still warm from the hive. Some of it usually tasted smoky, because I was always over-zealous with the smoker that drove the bees off the combs we took away.

The buttermilk biscuits, browned neatly with two or three "squaw-wood" sticks thrown on the fire at the last minute, were the culinary wonder of all time. Cold milk and honey were the only assisting items. That was the meal. When we had done with this trio, we shameless youngsters would slice into the remaining honey, and from the knife blade itself take as much in our mouths as would give us enough wax to chew on for the evening.

Basswood honey is not a popular variety at large. Because bees never mix their nectars, it can be distinguished from other kinds, mainly by a dark color and a stronger flavor. Without question, our best honey was apple-blossom and we had it only when we stole it, because the bees usually need it for themselves. Next, maybe, is white clover honey—bees are not able to reach into the deep blossoms of red clover. Grandfather always argued that buckwheat honey was finest of all, but he was biased because he worked so hard on the field of buckwheat he raised each year and then plowed under when the bees were done.

* * *

If basswood honey is favorite in our family, it may be a perverted taste. But I know what perverts it. It is the annual pilgrimage into the woods to see and hear the basswoods on July twenty-second. To see them may not be as wonderful as we think, but to hear them is wonderment itself. Millions of tiny wings vibrate and buzz. The gnarled old trees, when other blooms are gone or not yet come, have a monopoly on the nectar business and every bee for miles around is grateful for the occasion.

This year, with the times so out of joint, it was good to find that the basswoods did not fail us. They were in bloom on the twenty-second, and they were full of bees, and at least one thing was right with the world. And tonight we had our hot biscuits and cold milk and honey, and I chewed wax all evening JOHN GOULD

Politics and the OPA

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "Consumers and Congressmen," properly gives credit to Mr. Leon Henderson as a representative of the interests of consumers.

I would not, however, wish to see the Monitor misled into the supposition that Mr. Henderson is making any substantial showing against the politicians in the matter of appointments under OPA.

In Ohio, most nonpartisan observers feel that the affairs of OPA have been conducted with political considerations foremost from the start, with such organizations as the American Legion protesting these biased moves. You should not be deceived by such moves as the appointment of a nominal Republican to the office of State Administrator. This action was forced by unfavorable publicity after the incumbent had served without pay for some months.

Notwithstanding the fact that administrative staffs had been set up for some time in adjoining States in this district (the headquarters being situated in Ohio), nothing was done here about appointing a State Administrator for some weeks, while pressure was exerted on the Governor of Ohio to furnish a "panel" of nominees from whom a selection was to be made.

The appointment was finally confirmed, after much to-do among congressmen and other politicians; they won their point, however, by taking over the examination and approval of candidates.

The writer is not a politician. His interest in this matter stems from the fact that an associate of his in business, who was eminently qualified by experience and ability for one of the OPA rationing jobs, was wholly unsuccessful in obtaining any real consideration. He approached this matter as a businessman would, viz., interviewed those in authority locally and at regional headquarters in Cleveland, spending his own money and time by telephoning and personal appearances; doing everything, in fact, except to seek the endorsement of Democratic politicians, a thing which he could not honestly do as he has never been in politics and has been an independent voter.

This man finally concluded that his place was in the business world.

Columbus, Ohio NON-POLITICIAN

[Editor's note: Our own observations tend to confirm this correspondent's statement in so far as the Ohio situation is concerned, but do not remove our impression that in the OPA there is more than a little resistance to politics and that it needs protection from spoilsmen in and out of Congress.]

The Wide Horizon

The Margin of Courage

By R. H. Markham

A striking feature of American history is the very slender margin of victory in many exceedingly vital conflicts.

Many will recall a dramatic illustration of that in the decision taken by Congress on August 12, of last year to prolong military service and thus prevent the disintegration of America's new army. The measure passed the House by a majority of one vote.

As the most powerful group of military States in history were preparing to launch an attack against the United States from South, East and West, practically half of the Representatives of the American people voted to weaken national defense and leave the people exposed. The margin of courage, foresight and "firmness in the right" over provincialism, lethargy, lack of vision and partisan selfishness was amazingly slight.

This sensational case is rather typical of American development. For instance, in the early history of the State of Pennsylvania it was decided by a single vote that the official language should be English; the deciding vote in favor of English was cast by a German-speaking American.

* * *

The adoption of the Constitution of the United States was ratified by rather narrow margins, in a number of States. For instance, New York voted 30 to 27; Massachusetts, 187 to 168; New Hampshire, 57 to 46; Virginia, 89 to 79; Rhode Island, 34 to 32. In other words, a change of two votes in New York, of five in Massachusetts, of six in New Hampshire, of five in Virginia, and of one in Rhode Island might have affected America's development very gravely.

In the Revolutionary War itself, it seems probable that there was no numerical margin of victory, at all. Only a minority of the Colonists seem to have favored a war for the sake of liberation. During many of the darkest years of that struggle, the number of Americans actively with Washington seemed to be far smaller than of those who were indifferent or hostile—or just trying to make money. The victory in that momentous conflict was due not to a margin of numbers but wholly to a margin of courage.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected for the first time, he received 1,857,610 votes; Douglas, 1,291,574; Breckinridge, 850,082; Bell, 646,124. Barely 40 per cent of the American voters were for Lincoln. Indeed, only 54 per cent of the Northerners voted for him, and most of them in the hope that he would avert a conflict.

In Lincoln's second election, he won 55 per cent of the votes cast. Not far from two million Northern men voted against him as late as 1864. New York City went against him 2 to 1. His majority in New York State was less than half of 1 per cent. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, also, he barely squeezed through. Not far from half the Northern voters were in those three States and Lincoln would have lost them, if only 3 per cent of his supporters there had voted otherwise than they did. Even on the very verge of victory for the Union, the margin of courage was small.

In October of 1863, even after the Union victories of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, 185,000 Ohio men voted for the Copperhead agitator, Vallandigham. If 32,000 more Ohioans had voted for him, that State would have been removed from the Union ranks.

* * *

Our history and the history of the world abounds in such narrow margins. In every vital struggle the courageous always have to carry a double burden, that of facing the enemy and that of overcoming the effects of the disloyal, timid, dull, corrupt on the home front. The courage of a part of the American Nation has repeatedly saved the whole Nation, just as a small margin of bravery has saved every good cause.

The utter need for that margin of courage has come again—especially on the home front. It means accepting individual responsibility to do one's own part and inspire others to do their own parts. That means more work, going without things, abstaining from all lavishness, keeping faith even when others are corrupt, keeping at work even when others slack, playing the game even when others hoard, walking even when others graft for gasoline, not spreading rumors and not blaming everybody else for our setbacks.

Our victory in this epochal struggle depends on a margin of courage. To produce that margin every man and woman who cherishes freedom must preserve their own courage. If it is lacking, no government can win for us. If it exists, we shall win in spite of all political confusion.

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